TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The National Era is published every Thursday, on geventh street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

Single copy . \$2 Ten copies . \$15
Three copies . \$ Single copy six months 1
Five copies . \$ Ten copies is months 8
Daily National Era to the lat September, \$5.

Payment in advance is uniformly required.

Rates of Advertising. Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one.

Money to be forwarded by mail at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. When money is sent, notes on the banks of Boaton, New York, Philadelphis, and Baltimore, are preferred. New England notes are at less discount than New York State notes, and these less than Western notes.

an testit ly change y Brown y way in.

E CAN-

y. Apply

invalids.

Western notes:
All communications to the *Bra*, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, *Washington*, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SONG OF INDOLENCE. BY BARRY BRAKE. I.

Fiercely all day the tyrant Sun has frowned; Without a frown, all day the sky has smiled; The tireless singing-birds, by drowse beguiled, Have hied them where the hills are greenliest crown

And left to me this silent vale, unjarred by any sound . п. Unjarred by sound, and yet the murmurous air Is voluble with iterance of "Rest;" The broad leaves whisper it, while on the breast Of yonder lake, that gems this valley fair,

The liquid dimples tinkle "rest," with silvery music III. The violets proffer, with lips half a-close, Their balmiest odor; from each curved knoll, Tuft-mosses greet me, praying, "Do not stroll, Couch here, and press us yielding, couch and doze,

And dream of quiet never marred, of case and soft Down to the lake, a pebbly-bedded brook, Through swelling, flower-fringed banks, goes trail

Singing the while a sylvan lullaby, That makes me dream, like some Arcadian book, Of white-fleeced flocks, of sandall-shoon, of staff and serip and erook.

A linden, nodding its thin branches, throws Its dusk shade down upon me, cool as dew-And through its vistas deep, the sapphic blue Of the far summer heaven serenely glows, Flecked ever by stirred leaves, as some light zephy gently blows.

VI. The world is far away; and if, at times, The sudden impulses of care upstart; If clamorous hopes or fears pull at my heart, Like battle-echoes borne from alien climes, They cease, and each true pulse again with Nature

music chimes. VII.
The passions here forget their jungling trade; My breast, like any child's, is free from care, From heavy sorrow free, and light as air; The surging rush of Time's swift stream is stayed, Life's ruthless onward march for one sweet hour de

Soft as a timid young girl's faltering voice, A dulcet voice comes whispering in my ear: Wish not unduly, nor unduly fear; In the sure Present let thy heart rejoice, Nor make of hope's fierce tremulous joys, bewildered

"Ab, restless, who outrun their years with hope, For hopes the brightest, still the sureliest die; And wretched, who bend back with tearful eye, In the cold ashes of the Past, to grope! For thee the present happy hour hath free and ample

"Rest, then, and dream; and if stern Memory bring Her tales of troublous cares, or tragic grief, Remember, that for all Time brings relief, This Syren, whose soft rippling voice in my soothed ear did ring.

And then, unstartled, I beheld her form-Saw her fair brow with mandragora wreathed; But she bent down, and on my eyelid; breathed— Then vanished that dream-face and each dim arm-The world vanished, too, and left me tranced in languors warm.

For the National Era.

LEONARD WRAY.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile, "The Embassy," "The Yele Log," "Philip of Lutetia," 4c.

CHAPTER XV.

Destiny. When the Gibbon of the nineteenth century shall sit down to pen the history of Europe during this period, no event that he will have to record will present to future generations so many features of interest as that of the chequered fortunes of the monarch who now

during this poriod, no event that he will have to record will present to future generations so many features of interest as that of the helpcured fertures of the morant who now my heart to be subdude, and registed promptions of the morant who now my heart to be subduded and registed promptions of the morant who now that I would go—I should perhaps be fore to appear more or less than I was, for the cartordinary career of the first Napoleon and a precedent in the brilliant epicoles that adorn the histories of ancient of the more and even more modern times of the designity of oblic of a axion. It is discussed to the discussed of the designity of oblic of a axion. It is that the positive of the modern, can formia an instance, where an individual, laboring under all the above the slightest meaning from them, where the substitute of the present was for ability to all appearance without time, to the digity of oblic of a axion. It is always the contemplate the hour's labor, all was to tily good to be a substitute of the conditions of the conditions

Arrived at home, a new source of annoyand the counted for; and, though it may remain a vaced question whether the founder of a new dynasty or the destroyer of an old one was the greater man, posterity is in no doubt when, in recording her judgment of the men, she pronounces each to have legitimate claims to the disjoint of the men, she pronounces each to have legitimate claims to the disjoint of history, and the shrewdest prophes in his own country, will find everything to ballis and perplex his judgment, if he statement in the case of the present ruler of the front people, however, the most attentive student of history, and the shrewdest prophes in his own country, will find everything to ballis and perplex his judgment, if he statement in the course of public events, and to despectic authority, by any of the ordinary rules which, more or less, may be said to determine the course of public events, and to determine the course of public events, and to govern national fortunes. If Cesar, Cromwell, and the First Napoleon, had factions to subded, at least they came to their work armed with the powers of such law as existed, strengthened by a reputation for daring in the field, which of itself was sure passport to respect ln grasping the supreme command, their sambition appears to find its ready excause in the utter absence of any controlling power at the time of their temptation, and in the disposition of the masses to encourage the andacticy of the military chief who had led the national legion to victory on may ablocally-contected field. But when Louis Napoleon presented himself as a candidate for power as the time of their temptation, and in the disposition of the masses to encourage the admittance of the country of the military chief who had led the country of the military chief who had led the country of the military chief who had led the country of the military chief who had led the country of the military chief who had led the country of the military chief who had led the country of the military chief who ha

thing which relates to it. The obligated many hanks and straight of a principle of the ploy the training of the poor of the contract of the poor of the contract of the contra

had placed him there. It was a fact to dwell upon, and this he was doing, in that luxurious cabinet of his—sitting in a large chair, with one foot on the low hearth, the other crossed upon his knee, his head leaning back, and a cigar in his mouth.

Great men are mortals, after all, and addicted sometimes to habits that even pass for common amongst their fellow men.

absent for an indefinite number of hours, or days, perhaps, in quest of some one to supply it he place of his late housekeeper; and that if in asking of me the favor he had, he had overdrawn upon the account of friendship between us, he could only ask pardon.

I felt at once how much pride yet remained in my heart to be subdued, and replied promptly that I would go—I should perhaps be finding my level in assuming the mantle of Miss Pinchum.

I spoke bitterly, but Mr. Richards laughed at the pleasant jest, as he seemed to consider what

replacing the cap on his head, he went forward at a shambling trot, happy in the anticipated feast.

This incident gave us a theme upon which to start, and served, in fact, as a staple during the rest of the walk.

Arrived at home, a new source of annoyance awaited Mr. Richards. The cook and chambermaid, in consequence of a lively quarrel, had singly and separately gathered their effects together and departed, leaving only a little maid of all work in the house.

For myself, I felt it rather a relief; I could direct my own hands better than the hands of another, and I saw before me an open field. Taking a survey of the premises, I found all in sad disorder—beds unmade, carpets un-nailed and askew, curtains torn and disordered, cupboards filled with a variety of things that should not have been in them, and empty of all they should have contained, with every appearance, generally, of the absence of a regulating head, and of there having been such absence for a long while. I could not help reflecting that Miss Pinchum had been striving to commend herself by other means than her good housekeeping.

In the door of the library we found a card, on which was written, in delicate female characters—

"False-hearted man! thou hast broken the

ands.

She had a good father's house to go to, if sick, she used to say; and while she had her health and the use of her hands, she was superior to the ladies who could not keep house without her assistance. She was a good, hon-

papers which lay on the table, he said I would find among them something to amuse my leisure, he hoped—that I must keep the house from running away, if possible; he proposed an exeursion into the near city, and hoped to bring home by sunset a model housekeeper. If unsuccessful, however, he said he should remain a day or two, perhaps two or three days.

I thanked him for the sources of amusement indicated, and, wishing him every success, bade him good morning, in the politest way I knew, without in any way disparaging the position he had assigned me. Not that I at all faltered from my first resolve; but affectation, I argued with myself, was detestable. I would make no effort to appear more or less than I was, for constant depreciation of myself was unworthy of the true-hearted woman which I meant to be. Quietly I kept at work, talking with Rose

washing assentionly on the consideration of a special point for the constraints of the co

praises were bestowed upon everything, and all the credit given to me, I was, in spite of my self, happier than I had ever been in my life; and Mr. Richards, I believe, was quite as happy as I. All was quiet, orderly, neat, and none but smiling faces were to be seen. No servants bustling and quarreling—no querulous housekeeper, exacting and demanding—no formalities, but all simple and natural. How little incidents of the day, as it passed with me, and he recapitulating all he had seen, and he ared, and thought. Meantime, Mike and Rose were taking their supper in the kitchen,

With powerless wing and saddened eye; O! what is left her but to die! In the wide world no nook remains, Where is not heard the clank of chains. Justice, in deathlike slumber bound,

Heeds not of sighs the feeble sound; But summer gales, though soft and warm, Oft bear abroad the furious storm; And sighs have power the earth to shake: Tremble, Virginia-she will wake!

* It is almost unnecessary for us to remind the reader that slavery in Virginia derives much of its profitableness from the demand in the more Southern States for the young men and women reared for that market in the "glorious Old Dominion," the "Mother of Presidents," the "home of Washington!"

For the National Era. WOMAN-HER INFLUENCE AND TRUE FOSI-

beauth of be alone in the world? I replied, which and the beauth of the

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each nonceast subscriber, except in the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Eric for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$5, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive their papers at the same post office.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

If J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetts, and C. A. Wall, Worcester, Massachusetts, are authorized agents for the Era.

"True, she errs,
But in her own grand way: being herself
Three times more noble than three score of men."

son.

I do not sit down sternly to display with cold precision the faults and beauties of "The Princess" I recline, with the book in my hand, onder the dewy boughs of waving trees, far though she needs no protector, although her great heart moves in unison with a noble interlect—she loves with a thousand times more tenderness and devotion than if she had possible to discharge all his debts and liabilities, which he paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business, and continued the importation of iron from Sweden. Some years subsequently, he added to his business the importation of the paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business and continued the importance of the paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business, and continued the importance of the paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business, and continued the importance of the paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business, and continued the importance of the paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business, and continued the importance of the paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business, and continued the importance of the paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business, and continued the importance of the paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business, and continued the importance of the paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business, and continued the importance of the paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business, and continued the importance of the paid with interest. He then entered into the commission business and continued the importance of the paid with interest. The paid with interest the paid with interes

the use of Union College, New York, are the following stipulations:

"It is earnestly recommended to, and expected of, every professor to avoid the use of tobacco, in any of its forms.

"And each assistant professor, before entering on the duties of his office, shall subscribe, in the book to be provided therefor, a declaration in the words following, to wit:

"I solemuly promise that I will neither use tobacco, in any of its forms, so long as I continue to receive the avails of an assistant pro-

tonaco, in any of its forms, so long as 1 continue to receive the avails of an assistant professorship, founded by the deed of trust executed by Eliphalet Nott and Urania E. Nott to the Trustees of Union College, bearing date the 28th day of December, 1853, and that I will discourage the use of such articles."

The Buffalo Democracy remarks:

The Buffalo Democraty remarks:

"The reason for advising the professor not to use the poison, and forbidding the assistant professor to use it, is perhaps to be found in the difference between their ages, and in the important fact that the assistant professors are more immediately in contact with the young students, and therefore much more likely to influence them by example.

"From a knowledge of the dynamic action of tobacco upon the constitution of man, derived from an experience of fifty years, among thousands of youth of every temperament, the great teacher knows well that the weed is exceedingly injurious to those that use it, and especially so to boys of immature organizations, and leading sedentary lives. Its action is well known. It induces dyspepsia, affects the sight, produces vertigo, palpitation of the heart, fluence of sweat on slight excitations, loss of flesh, extreme nervousness, loss of memory, and a dullness of the faculties. When consumed to excess, worse and more pronounced symptoms than these manifest themselves.

"The wise old man moreover knew from students, and therefore much more likely to inflaence them by example.

"From a knowledge of the dynamic action of tobacce upon the constitution of man, derived from an experience of fifty years, among thousands of youth of every temperament, the great teacher knows well that the weed is exceedingly injurious to those that use it, and especially so to boys of immature organizations, and leading ecdentary lives. Its action is well known. It induces dyspepsia, affects the sight, produces vertigo, palpitation of the heart, flushes of sweat on slight excitations, loss of flesh, extreme nervousaces, loss of memory, and a dullness of the faculties. When consumed to excess, worse and more pronounced symptoms than these manifest themselves.

"The wise old man moreover knew, from half a century's observation, that the stimulus of tobacco craved sympathetically other stimulus. The Sophomore that chewed and smoked freely, got his nervous system into a condition where the bracing influence of brandy was but too agrees los. All stimuli of the human organizatiou are of kindred. Tobacco and alconol are occasing german. Cigars and pipes in-

He is not a monster, but the ideal of a man. He thus describes himself:

"A Prince I was, blue eyed and fair of face, With length of yellow inglets, like a girl."

Just think of the temerity of our great poet, who dares to be so unorthodox as thus to describe his hero, while the Princess is as regal as Cleopatra, and in her eyes and hair are contred the finest glory of darkness.

The Lady Ida is a glorious character; she is actuated by no petty motives, no sentiments of vanity or selfishness. She tramples with scorn upon the unnecessary restraints with which harsh and narrow-minded men have desired to surround the development of the woman. She feels the wrongs of her sex; the strings of great though misguided impliese urge her to stand forth as their champlion; and with the most determined energy and the most dauntless courage she presess towards the imagined goal; having made herself one with her cause, she is willing for its sake to labor, to suffer, and to die.

But the Prince is not afraid of her noble strength and splendid pride; he has seen her, unmoved as a rock, breast the waves of prejudice and circumstance, and he feels that she needs no support, no protection, from any man; he has heard her reject his own proffered love with magnificent disdain, untouched by his flattering devotion, because her own individuality is lost in zeal for her cause, and he is aware that she is strong enough to be sufficient unto herself; but he conceives of a love built on a nobler foundation than a sense of dependence and a power to protect. Those ties may crist, as well between a dog and his master, as between man and woman.

When I hear a man asserting that true and permanent affections in woman grow out of and are fostered by timidity, weakness, and imbedility, I am inclined to suspect he is conscious of such mental and moral deformity in himself, that he feels that nothing but the most outrageous blindness could over permit any woman to love kim.

Not so just with very noble Prince. He feels the were that resulted from

in himself, that he feels that nothing but the most outrageous blindness could ever permit any woman to love him.

Not so is it with our noble Prince. He feels that Ida is truer woman for scorning those who would reduce the development of womanhood to mere animal life, and he knows that he possesses depth enough in his own nature to stay the splendid strength of hers.

Hear him when he says—

"True, she errs,"

But is he reas. made a satisfactory arrangement with his oreditors, and being intrusted with the man-agement of a valuable cargo, he embarked for Sweden.

During his residence abroad-a period of I have no intention of attempting a critical review of this most excellent poem. Not only would I be incapable of doing so, but it would also be unnecessary; for I presume that most persons have read the brilliant analytical essays of Poe and Whipple, upon the poems of Tennyson.

Previous to his embarkation for Europe, he had been deprived by death of his wife, who was the daughter of David Lupton, of Frederick county, Virginia; and after his return, being in the year 1812, he married his second wife, Sarah, the daughter of William Hartshorne, of Alexandria, with whom he lived in entire unity the remainder of his life. She was truly a help-meet for him; a picus and consistent Christian, and a judicious older in the Religious Society of Friends.

In all his business transactions, Phineas Janney, though exact and methodical was re-

Janney, though exact and methodical, was remarkably conscientious. Two instances may be mentioned, to show the spirit of liberality that governed his dealings. Being executor for an estate that proved to be insolvent, after distribution that distributing the assets among the creditors, he appropriated the whole of his commissions to the purchase of household furniture for the widow. In another case of an insolvent eswidow. In another case or an insolvent estate, he, being a large creditor, pursued a course that is worthy of being recorded for the imitation of others. Being informed that another creditor, who held a bond, was about to take legal measures to secure the whole of his claim, Phineas Janney brought suit and obtained the earliest judgment; which being paid in full, he handed over the proceeds to the executor, for equal distribution among all

the creditors.

It was one of his most cherished purposes to It was one of his most cherished purposes to promote the prosperity and improvement of the city of Alexandria. As a good citizen he labored assiduously in this cause, and took an active and generally a leading part in the various public works connected with the city. Assistance from the Federal Government and the State Legislature being essential for the completion of these works, he was frequently required to hold intercourse with men in high official stations, who evinced great esteem for his character and admiration of his agreeable qualities. In this intercourse with the great, so flattering and so perilous to the unstable mind, he evinced the firmness of his principles no less than the urbanity of his manners.

than the urbanity of his manners.

In his dress and address he was a Friend afthan the urbanity of his manners.

In his dress and address he was a Friend after the pattern of William Penn. He adhered steadily to this, making no compromise with the fashions of the day, and the consistency of his conduct was such as to induce a high respect for his character. In the Religious Society to which he belonged he was a useful and valued member, not disposed to occupy a prominent place, but in meetings for discipline speaking briefly and much to the purpose. As a member of the Committee on Indian Concerns, he was sometimes called to the Federal metropolis to plead the cause of that deeply-injured people, and his exertions in their behalf among men in authority were seldom ineffectual. Although his business as a merchant, and the important trusts confided to him in civil society, occupied much of his time, yet he was a steady attendant of the religious meetings of Friends; and so important did he esteem this solemn obligation, that, at the most active period of his life, he regularly closed his store in order to permit the attendance of his clerk in the middle of the week.

He was a good steward of the temporal goods intrusted to him, supplying the wants of the destitute, and befriending those who were in straitened circumstances, by aiding them in business and the education of their children. As a kind Providence had prospered him, he followed the promptings of a benevolent heart, finding in the ties of kindred blood or meritorious neighbors—and that while he lived—the proper field for the exercise of his charities.

13. 37 K 2 Cm

plied, "That is my only confidence—the spirit of God within—and I endeavor to center my thoughts upon this."

On the day previous to his decease, he was observed to be engaged in fervent prayer, and then, after an interval of silence, he said, "The conflict is over, and all is ready—all glory and peace." On the 18th of tenth month, 1853, being in the 75th year of his age, he yielded up his spirit to God who gave it.

His remains were attended to the grave by a very large concourse, among whom were seen the ministers and many of the members of almost avery congregation in the city. All sects

most every congregation in the city. All sects and all ranks were there, not to swell the pageantry too often witnessed on such occa-sions, but mingling in the plain and solemn procession, and evincing, by their serious de-portment, that the community had been called to mourn the loss of one of its most valued citi-

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854.

BENEWALS AND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.—WHO

The time has come when we must call upon subscribers whose terms have expired and are about expiring, to renew; and, while doing so, to send new names with their own. The first half of the present volume of the Era closed special request to our voluntary agents, to join in a determined and vigorous effort to enlarge our list. The time is auspicious. People are aroused on the subject of Slavery, and need information. Only the first great triumph of the Slave Power has been won. Further and more dangerous aggressions are meditated. The Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country needs organization. To promote the great cause of Union for the sake of Freedom, the most active efforts ought now to be made, to increase the circulation of newspapers op-

posed to Slavery.

The Era needs a special movement in its favor. Some of its best agents during the last twelve months have diverted their labors to the establishment of local Anti-Slavery papers. We do not complain of this, but could they not now spare a few weeks to the Era, which has no local support, and must depend alone upon the general interest felt in the vigorous maintenance of such a paper at the seat of Government! In brief terms, let us say that, should they succeed in adding to our Weekly pay the loss we have sustained in undertaking o carry on a Daily Era, although it would enable us to relieve ourselves from the embar-rassments in which that has involved us.

Let every agent use his best exertions for the paper. Let every subscriber whose time is at to expire, renew promptly, and send us least one new name. We reprint our at least one new name. We reprint ou guide to the efforts of our friends TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

One copy, 1 year, \$2 One copy, 6 months, \$1 Three copies, do., 5 Five copies, do., 5
Ten copies, do., 15 Ten copies, do., 8
Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents or each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old sub-

A club of three subscribers (one of whem son making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a clu of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15 to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded, by mail, at my risk.

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts cr certificates of deposit. G. BAILEY. Washington, D. C., 1854.

We have received of Mr. Robert Mills land for the sole of his foot. tional Executive Offices of the United States, illustrated by diagrams and plane, designating the several Executive Buildings and the relative position of the different departments their huranus and offi ere zooms and much other use. ful and interesting matter. We consider it a valuable assistant to strangers visiting our city, and those having business with any of the pub-

The fall term of the Ladies' Institute of the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia will commence in Ostober, as may be seen in another column. At this institution, ladies have an opportunity of obtaining a thoroughly scientific medical education, or any part thereof, as the branches of study are divided according to their natural order of succession. This rapidly diminishing in quantity. It will all is as it should be.

A CHANCE FOR POETS .- In our advertising columns will be found a liberal offer from the New Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, of Sandusky, Ohic, for the best poem on that world-renowned statue of Hiram Powers, the Greek Slave; also, a statement of the objests and operations of this newly-organized

Odes on the "Battle of Greytown have become popular; but there is scmething too serious for ridicule in this matter. We look upon it with mortification and shame.

FREE PASSAGES .- We observe that many journalists are making quite a wonder of the fact that a reporter employed on Bell's Life in London, who was injured while travelling on the Great Western Railway, sued the company for injuries received, and obtained £500 damages. The case, it is said, was appealed, the defence contending that the plaintiff was travelling with a pass which contained a name not his own, and which was marked "not transferable," thus placing him in the position of a person not lawfully in the car when the accident occurred. The Judge ruled that there was no penalty attached to the transfer of a ticket; and as it was shown that similar transfers were frequent, the judgment was affirmed. The exhibition of a genuine ticket is all that

can be required of any passenger, either in Europe or in this country. Women, children, and servants, seldom purchase their own tickets; and servants, seldom purchase their own tickets; 87,000; at the present time, the number of and, when men are travelling in company, one the former largely exceeds the latter, and is of the party usually obtains tickets for all. The transfer of tickets is therefore a common usage. We doubt not that the real cause of the un-

willingness manifested to pay damages existed in the fact that the ticket had not been paid are almost entirely from the North; while Misfor, that it was a gratuity, and that therefore the company should stand absolved from all responsibility for damages. But this is a still chiefly from the South. But Southern or slave more flagrant error. These nominal gratuities are given only to such journalists as have it in and the next Census will exhibit a large influx their power to reciprocate the benefit conferred. and they are always given with the expectation of such return, if not in return for services ren dered, and not necessarily in the manner of puffing, but of appropriate and legitimate no-tices of such public works.

The "caput mortuum" of the press is often slightingly and insolently spoken of. We ask ther favors nor recompense of this kind ourselves; but knowing, as we do, that the servies so feebly acknowledged are always highly valued, when rendered, we think that the selfrespect of the editorial corps demands that the disparaging popular error should be rebuked

WHAT IMMIGRATION IS DOING FOR THE

there were 305.557 foreigners in the slave States at that time; and that 278,000 came to the country during the preceding ten years. It also appears that the foreign immigration Southern emigration to which we have called into the slave States is now greater than that of the whole country in any year prior to 1832 | ning of this movement. Every year will infuse Thus, from 1820 to 1825, the number for the into it new vigor, by the increase of European entire Union ranged from five to eight thou- immigration and the growth of population at and only. In 1830, the number of immigrants | the North. The demand for slave labor in the had gradually risen to 27,000; and in 1832, it more Southern States will be supplied from reached 45,287. This is less than the South received in 1847, and probably for every year since, directly from Europe, to say nothing of those who go South after landing in Northern course of events, whose progress will be connities. In 1847, no less than 51,000 foreigners stantly accelerating until the last withering landed in Southern States, and in 1852 about track of the slave has been effaced from the the same number. These are the only returns we have before us; but the probability is, that which lie in the same or more northern latithe number is on the increase with the devel- tudes. But the march of Freedom will not stop opment of industrial enterprises in the South. We have no means of ascertaining the number of Northerners who emigrate South, or of by the invigorating tide of Freedom, and the

who find their resting place south of Mason to "move on" towards the lowlands of Florida and Dixon's line. Of both these classes the and Louisiana. But we will push them no numbers are doubtless considerable. It should further for the present. be remembered that the Northern ports are directly in the way from Europe to the Southwith the month of June. We have sent out a ern States, while the Southern ports are out of the way to any free State, and off the cheapest west of Missouri has aroused the North to lines of travel. It follows from hence, that when a man emigrates directly from Europe to the slave States, his object is, in all probability, to remain there; while his landing in a free State is no evidence of his intention to settle in

> The Northern emigration to the South has only just commenced, but increases rapidly with every passing year. Those who have given this matter but little consideration are apt to esteem it lightly; but any one who will examine into the causes of it, cannot fail to regard it as one of the great movements of the age, whose consequences, at no remote day, will astonish not merely the conservative but the most progressive minds in the country.

If the accounts of travellers and explorers

can be relied on, the Western Territories o

Kansas and Nebraska are, for the most part, cold and sterile regions, which, at the distance of two or three hundred miles beyond the frontiers of Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, rise to an elevation of thousands of feet above the level of the sea. The rich and genial region of which we have heard so much recently, is only some two hundred and fifty miles wide, bordering on the States of Missouri and Iowa . while beyond, the country becomes a cold, barren table land, destitute of trees and of nutritious grasses. Such is the concurrent account given by Fremont and Emory, and their scientific explorations are confirmed by the thousands of emigrants to Oregon and California, who have traversed the intervening region. There may be fine lands in the northern parts of Minnesota and Nebraska; but the inhospitable climate will deter all but the hardy Norwegians, Swedes, and, of course, a few Yankees from Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

The organized free States of the West are rapidly filling up with people, who are felling the forests, cultivating the prairies, and building cities, with unparalleled rapidity; and the day cannot be distant when even Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, will number their in-

The Territories of Utah and New are little better than arid deserts, with a few habitable spots, like the cases in the great Sahara of Africa. They can never be populous, and must remain neglected, while more desirable regions invite settlement. The greater pertions of Oregon, Washington, and Californis, are in like manner barren, and it is only a small portion of them that can ever be desirable, except for the gold they contain. But, whatever be their value, their remoteness and the expense of reaching them are great obstacles in the way of emigrants.

The tide of European immigration is constantly increasing; that from our own "Northern hive" must constantly grow stronger; and yet the vacant lands in the free West are as soon go into private hands, and rise in value proportioned to the free and energetic population which must derive subsistence from it.

What must be the consequence of this state of things? Is it not evident that the current migration, checked in its Western course, will everflow the imaginary line of Mason and Dixon? In fact, has it not already done so; and are we not now in the midst of a great social revolution, noiseless, but resistless in its

Not only Western Virginia, but several of the northern counties of Eastern Virginia, are daily receiving accessions to their population from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and from Europe. The new settlers have purchased the worn-out fields of the slaveholders, and are making a visible improvement in the face of the country. In one county (Fairfax) near Washington, we hear that the Northern immigrants, chiefly from Western New York. are almost as numerous as the native population; and the improvement which they have effected in the course of ten years is the theme of universal remark. In Western Virginia, where Slavery has only a nominal existence. we learn that Northern and German emigrants are pouring in daily. In Maryland, there were 53,288 foreigners in 1850; which is more than half the number of the slaves; and the probability is, that at the present moment the num-ber of the former equals that of the latter. In Missouri, the foreign population amounted, in 1850, to 72,000, and the slave population to rapidly superseding it in all industrial employ-

We observe that the inhabitants of Virginia and Maryland who were born in other States souri, though exhibiting a considerable Northemigration to Missouri has now nearly ceased,

These facts are sufficient to show the tend ency of events; but the tide of immigration to the South has greatly increased since the Census was taken, and the number of foreigners and Northerners now domiciled in the slave States is perhaps twice as great as it was four years ago. In that space of time, the South has displayed more energy, and engaged more largely in internal improvements, than at any former period. The consequence has been, that the demand for labor, even in the older Southern States, has been without a parallel. Even in South Carolina this demand is felt, and hence it has been proposed by leading pa-pers in that State to supply it by reviving the detested African slave trade. The Charleston

attention. But we have only seen the beginsoil of the Old Dominion, and the other States at the line of 36 deg. 30 min. North Carolina Tennessee, and Arkansas, will next be flooded the foreigners who land in Northern cities, but | champions of Slavery will still be constrained

Emigration westward and southward has hitherto proceeded without a plan; but the attempt to introduce Slavery into the territory every possible means of resistance; and the happy thought of encouraging emigration by the formation of companies with large capitals to aid and protect the emigrants, has been pronosed and adopted. The result, we cannot oubt, will be entirely successful, as regards that territory; and not for that end only, but there is now every probability that the same organization will be adopted for the settlement of the wild and waste lands of the Northern slave States. Large districts of country may be purchased at a low price, and, by settling a free population on them, the value of land will be doubled and trebled in a short space of time. On this plan, the great objection which Northern men have to settling in the Southern States may be obviated. That objection is the

deprivation of social privileges-such as the

church, the school, and freedom of speech. By

settling in large bodies, all these blessings of a

time, Slavery itself will give way before the increasing pressure of free opinions. The European immigration to the United States is now, and has been for some years past, 400,000 per annum; and the Northern population, which is constantly on the increase, throws off an ever-increasing surplus. From these two sources, the supply of settlers for the new Territories and States cannot be less than eight hundred thousand-perhaps a millionper annum. Is it not evident that, at this rate. all the good lands west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains must in a few years be occupied? And, as a necessary consequence, will not the tide of immigration be tucky, and Missouri, when the half or even the

habitants by millions; and the emigrant, like the same time, supply the place of the great the removal of the free negroes from the counthe dove sent forth from the ark, will find no body of large slaveholders, who, with their ty, and propose other lawless and tyrannical alayes, would remove further South. But we measures. These rowdies and cut-throats style self. It should not be unpleasing to the most Association." unvielding champion of Southern rights, since it proposes to remove Slavery, by the most legitimate means, from several Southern States. and to furnish the residue with the kind of labor which they so much covet. The people of Virginia may consider slaveholding as right, but they will scarcely regard it as a

THE NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Census Bureau will in a few weeks issue supplementary work, embracing, among other things, a statement of the number of laveholders in the United States. We learn from the superintendent, Mr. De Bow, that, as nearly as can be ascertained for the present, that number will be about 375 000. It is to be hoped that the several grades of slaveholders will be given; as, for instance, how many own one hundred slaves or more, how many fifty, &c. We incline to the opinion that one-tenth of the slaveholders own one half of the slaves; and if the census returns are full and satisfactory, we feel confident that this fact will appear. We are also impressed with the idea that another tenth of the slave holders would be found to own half of the remaining half of the slaves; and, if we are correct in this opinion, formed from long acmaintance with Slavery, it would appear that one-fifth, or seventy-five thousand, of the slavenolders, own three-fourths of the slaves. This is the ruling class of the South, and of the nation, before which the American People. North and South, have been constrained to bow down and pay homage—the homage of moral prostitution.

WESTERN VIRGINIA

It is an interesting fact, that the portion of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains is almost free from the institution of Slavery. In 1850, it contained a population of 250,798 inhabitants, of whom only 11.377 were slaves. Only two counties, Kanawha and Tazewell, had so many as one thousand slaves; while no less than fifteen contain less than one hundred each! These fifteen counties, with a opulation of about 86,000, have only 856 aves! If the principle of "Popular Sovereignty" shall ever be practically adopted in the Old Dominion, we have a strong presentiment that these counties will rid themselves the stigma of Slavery. In fact, the whole western district of Virginia would undoubted ly abolish Slavery, if it had the legislative power over the subject which is frequently xtended to counties in the case of liquor

We are gratified to observe that the ratio of the increase of free population in the whole of Western Virginia is double that of the slaves; while in the northern counties, bordering on ennsylvania and Ohio, there has been a dimition of the number of slaves within the ten years preceding 1850. In the four counties which constitute what is called the "Panandle," there were only 247 slaves, the most northern of which, Hancock, having only

There are probably not more than twelve andred slaveholders in all of Western Vir-inia; and yet, to gratify the caprice and the ountry as large as Maine, with some 240,000 ree white men upon it, is cursed with the intitution of Slavery, and its prosperity and the happiness of its people essentially injured. They have it in their power to throw off the scubus why do they not do it?

Middle Virginia, or the Valley, which is embraced between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany, contained, in 1850, a population of 308,798, of which 51,688 were slaves. The

vated country? While the North is moving on with giant strides, are we not stationary?" those of the western district, and Slavery has, on with giant strides, are we not stationary?" in many counties, a mere nominal existence. This demand for labor at the South, and the rapid filling up of the best lands in the West, more than half the free population of Virhave conspired to produce the tendency to ginis, though they are in possession of not Southern emigration to which we have called more than two-fifths of the political power. There is reason to believe that the white population of Western and Middle Virginia

have greatly increased since the census was

taken, and that Slavery is on the decline. A writer in the Richmond Whig attempts a reply to our article on Church, Pauper, and Criminal Statistics; and he shows his discretion in omitting to state the facts and arguments which we brought to bear on the subcot. It is a bad cause which cannot stand up under a naked statement of facts. We always make a point of stating fully the facts

and positions of our adversaries on these ques-

tions, and then try them by the official record.

The writer reiterates the statement, that in

ten Southern States there are about a thousand more churches than in ten free States, containing a larger population. We admitted this, and gave the details; but we showed that the churches of the free States, though less numerous, were larger, and would seat. not merely a larger number of people, but a larger portion of the population of those tates than could find accommodation in the churches of the slave States. Not only is this the case, but the Northern churches cost three times more than the Southern, and, as a consequence, have three times the amount of com fort and convenience about them. It is true as the writer in the Whig suggests, that as ervent prayer may be effered up in a log eabin as in a cathedral; but it is equally true, that people are not so apt to go to a log cabin church in cold weather, where they cannot be protected from the cold; while church-going more general in winter than summer, where

the buildings are comfortable. In regard to Criminal Statistics, we pointed called attention to the fact that, in all the slave States, whipping and branding is substituted for the penitentiary and the work-house. in a large class of cases; while these modes of punishment are not in vogue in any free State The writer in the Whig takes no notice of this important fact. The criminal statistics only free State may be enjoyed, and, in a little give the number confined in prison.

In regard to the number of criminals, we have not undertaken to deny the correctness of the statement; but we denied that it was derived from the Census, as was alleged. G.

KANSAS.

There appears to be a good deal of excite ment on the Western frontier of Missouri growing out of the proposition to colonize the adjacent Territory of Kansas with Northern

The Platte (Mo.) Argus of July 22d co tains the proceedings of a meeting, which seems to have organized an association similar to the Vigilance Committees of South Carolina diverted to the South? And how long will it and Mississippi, with a view to ferreting out require to fill up Virginia, Maryland, Ken- and punishing abolition under the Lynch code. The most unwarrantable invasions of the rights third of these annual swarms of population of individuals are resolved upon, such as "to shall turn southwards? Three hundred thou- investigate the conduct of every person in the sand per annum, divided between the above community, whom we may have cause to sus-States, would plant three millions of freemen poot, and diligently search for evidence tendin them in ten years—a number greater than ing to show whether any person suspected is their present free population! They would, at in fact an Abolitionist," &c. They demand

A writer under his own name, in the sam paper, recommends similar proceedings for the Cerritory of Kansas. It is evident, that where the champions Slavery have sway, there can be no freedom

for white men, much less for blacks.

The following article, from the Boston Ad vertiser, presents a hopeful view of the Kansas question. Our knowledge of the country, derived from Frement's and Emory's Reports confirms the account given by the writer. The country is very high, and in that latitude cannot be favorable to the staples on which Sla very thrives.

" As far as the political destiny of these nev Territories is concerned, the general appearances are, that neither of them will ever come in

a slave State.
"The soil of Kansas may be very well fitted for hemp; but even if hemp should be cultiva-ted, which for the present is almost out of the question, since all settlers begin with the raising of corn—even if, by and by, hemp should be cultivated in Kansas, this would not be suf cient to make slave labor generally profitable Nor can the few slaves who are brought her out of spite by some stubborn slavery propagandist, stamp it as a slave State. It is well understood here, that Kansas will be essentialy a farming country, and that the handful colleges who are now brought here are brough here at a loss, not for any industrial purposes but simply for the fanatical and ridiculous purpose of giving to the North an exaggerated idea of their power to extend the institution. In the instance of Kansas, the fanaticism of the South for universal Slavery will wreck against the decree of Providence, who, as if to against the decree of Providence, who, as it to assist all honest men in their opposition to the iniquity, has unfitted the soil of Kansas or Ne-braska for any labor which is not the labor of freemen. Let them, therefore, bring their slaves along. The miserable bravado will on-ly hurt the short-sighted men who follow blindly their had passions or their rotten poblindly their bad passions or their rotten po-litical leaders, without reference to their own benefit, and to the benefit of their fellow

Let the emigration societies press on the tid of free population. With energy, there can be no doubt of success; and we incline to hope that the emigration movement may not only keep Slavery out of Kansas, but root it out of

POLITICS IN MISSOURI.

The Anzeiger des Westens is published St. Louis, in German and English, there being separate edition in each language. It supported General Pierce for the Presidency, and less than a year ago it was pronounced by the Washington Union to be the "leading and most influential paper in the West." But it saw proper to take ground against the Ne braska bill, and that obliquity has effaced all remembrance of its virtues from the mind of the editor of the official organ; and the Anzeiger is charged, among other offences, with "preaching Abolition doctrines in their most destructive form." This charge is denied in emphatic language, and the Anzeiger goes on to define its position, as follows:

"For more than a year we have not said a word about the question of the Abolition of Slavery, therefore we have neither preached it in a destructive nor any other form; and at this moment we have enough to do to oppose the extension of Slavery. However, we will are men, because we are Republicans; are Abolitionists in the same sense founders of the American Republic, that sense in which Washington, for in

wishes are more upright for the abolition of Slavery, than mine. But there is only one proper and effective manner in which this abolition can be carried out, and that is in the way of legislation; and to this my vote, in as much as it can contribute, shall not be want-

"Or to General Lafayette:
"'To set the slaves free at once, would, in
my opinion, lead to many difficulties and disadvantages. But it can and certainly ought to
be carried out by degrees, through legislative
authority."
"From this point of view alone, and apart
from the shameful violation of truth and faith
which was recreated by the adoption of the

which was perpetrated by the adoption of the Nebraska bill, we had to oppose the extension of Slavery into the new Territories; for the of Slavery into the new Territories; for the extension of Slavery is the perpetuation of Slavery. Slavery is a real pestilence for the State of Missouri. No one disputes this, and no one can be in doubt but that creation of new slave States on our Western borders will make the abolition of Slavery in our State more difficult, if not impossible. We are for the abolition of Slavery in Missouri, of course in a legal manner, and in a way which will do justice to all citizens of the State. When this measure should be taken up, and what steps should be taken to prepare for it, we will not investigate now. But we repeat, it is our opinion, (of course only our personal opinion) that Slavery must cease, sooner or later, in Missouri, and therefore, as free reflecting Missourians and honest friends of the welfare of our State, we raise our voice most loudly against the law which is calculated to create new slave the law which is calculated to create ne States on our borders; and therefore we request of the Northern States, to our own interest, that henceforth they will dispute every inch of ground which it has not yet acquired, with all constitutional rights. If the Washington Union wants to term these principles Abeli have nothing against it; it is that Abol which Washington openly professed, and which every reflecting man and every friend of lib-

> For the National Era. THE TWO BARONS. *

BY ISAAC H. JULIAN. Two stout old German Barons men of mark ! One, from the prestige of his paltry pelf, Master of princes and their secrets dark;
The other, known and valued for himself And greater far than any crowned king;

For Heaven has crowned him with a m A genius of soaring, tireless wing, Its powers devoted all to bless mankind His fame, as "earth's o'erlooking mountains" Shall rise into the Heaven of Truth serene While he whose coffers swaved the scentred hand Shall die and rot, as he had never been. Thus God and Mammon mark their votaries And point the contrast unto mortal eves

* Humboldt and Rothschild.

NEBRASKA. The Boston Commonwealth says:

"The Boston settlement in Kansas is located on the right bank of the Kansas river, about forty miles from its mouth, and some seven miles beyond the Wakarusa river. Here the pioneer company has halted, and preceded to enter claims upon the land, it being understood that the Aid Company in Massachusetts will make that spot the base of their future operations, and will forthwith, or as soon as possible. send men and money to carry effectually forward their grand enterprise. The agent of the company, Mr. C. H. Branscomb, who went out with the pioneer party, has returned to Wor-oester, Massachusetts, and this doubtless is the person whom the St. Louis Republican spoke of as going back disappointed. It appears that he has come back on business, and will return to Kanzas with the next party of emigrants, which it is expected will consist of about 1,000 persons, and will leave New England in the latter part of the present month. Mr. Branscomb gives a very encouraging account of the Territory, and of the prospects of the first band of emigrants. They have laid out a town, commenced the construction of their cabins, and formed a regular equatter organization. Mr. B. says that their expectation country were fully realized, and, in the abundance of its springs of pure, sweet, and excellent water, it far exceeded their anticipations."

The Omaha Arrow is the title of a weekly naner just commenced at Omaha (O-maw-haw) city, on the opposite side of the Missouri river from Council Bluffs, Iowa. We gather from this paper that a company, called the Omaha Township Claim Association, have been long prepared for operations at that spot; that they had staked out the township, established a public and private documents, and every pains steam ferry boat, commenced a brick kiln, and has apparently been taken to render it what it taken many other steps toward establishing their title. On the 22d of July, they held s meeting, organized themselves into a municipality, and elected a judge, clerk, recorder, and sheriff. They also established rules for taking up and making good claims to "not more than 320 acres" of land for one person. The motto of the Arrow is, "The Peoplesovereigns of the soil

The following familiar "local items" are also given: "It is expected that Hon. H. D. Johnson and

Major Gatewood will be the two opposing candidates for delegates to Congress. extensive brick-yard in this city, and is driving siness ahead bravely.
"Laborers of all kinds are in demand here,

both mechanics and common laborers.
"There is no sickness in this region. oil Bluffs city was never more healthy. "There is the greatest profusion fruits in this Territory-plums, grapes, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, cherries, haws, hackberries, &c.

"The Omahas are soon expected in from their hunt, to prepare and dry their green "A large number of families are preparing

to leave Lee county, Iowa, for this region.
"The survey of Omaha city has been made. with the greatest possible care and accuracy, by A. D. Jones, Eq., and is now platted. "All the streets are 100 feet wide, except the two avenues which lead to Capitol Square, which are 120 feet wide; all the alleys are 20

which are 120 feet wide; all the alleys are 20 feet wide.

"Squares have been reserved and set apart for all the leading and principal denominations, and for Masonic and Odd Fellows' Halls.

"A. D. Jones has been elected Judge; S. Lewis, Clerk; M. C. Gaylord, Recorder; R. B. Whitted Shariff."

Mr. BORLAND.-The Richmond Enquirer says: "It is better, perhaps, distinctly to pro-test that we do not wish to be understood as in any way approving the conduct of Mr. Borland in this affair. His is one of the appointments of this Administration, which we have never been able to understand or com-mend. In his previous career he had not mend. In his previous career in an evinced any special qualification for public business of any sort, but least of all for the delicate and difficult duties of diplomacy.

When his promotion was first gazetted, we When his promotion was first gaze foreboded trouble, from his vehement

the disposition to have a hand in every man's pie,' as Shakspeare expresses it, which constitute striking features in Mr. Borland's character, were deplorably conspicuous in his conductation of the striking features in Mr. Borland's character.

Mr. BENTON .- We see it stated that the vot as it was two years ago, 5,266 now against 5,245 then. But then there was a third candidate time got scarcely any votes; and the inference is plain, that the Administration men, who brought out this third man, abandoned him and voted for the Whig candidate.

The salary of the Mayor of Baston has bee fixed by the Councils at \$6,000 per annum and the annual cost of the city government is

THE WORD "WHITE" IN THE HOMESTEAD

went to the Senate, contained a provision re-stricting its benefits to white persons. The Liberal Senators determined to make an effort to have this restriction stricken out; and it was understood among them that Mr. Gillette should make the motion, and support it by a speech at length, and that the others should MARTIN MERRIVALE, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10. Published sustain him. Circumstances prevented Mr. Gillette from making the speech he designed and therefore Mr. Chase, unwilling that the final vote should be taken without any expression against this wrong, on the last night of the debate, when it had become evident that Mr. Hunter's Graduation Bill would be substituted for the Homestead Bill, moved to strike the word "white" from the former; and in support of his motion remarked, in substance,

white" from the first line of the eighth section. That section describes the persons enti-tled to the benefits of the provisions in favor of tied to the benefits of the provisions in favor of actual settlers upon public lands lying within the limits of States. It restricts these benefits to such "free white persons" as are permitted by the State laws to acquire real estate. It excludes Indians, Chinese, and all persons of color, although under no disability to purchase or hold lands under State law. The effect of my motion, if it prevails, will be to impose no disability by Federal legislation which State law does not impose. No one can question the reasonableness and justice of this.

Let me romind the Senate that the Home-

resentatives of the last Congress, and carried through that body by the exertions of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, contained no invidious and unjust exclusion of persons of color. Nor did the bill of the present session contain any such exclusion, when reported by the commit-tee. The word "white" was inserted on the

Notwithstanding the restriction, however doned here by so many whose support is es-sential to its success, that it may be consider-ed practically dead; though some of us, origi-nal friends of the Homestead policy, will vote do not contain the principle of free grants to

It is evident, however, that the substitute of the Senator from Virginia is to prevail as an amendment to the Homestead bill. This substitute replaces free grants by sales at re-duced rates. It excludes from privilege of purchase all persons of color, even though the State law may recognise no such principle of exclusion. This, in my judgment, is mere gratuitous injustice. It is unreasonable and absurd to establish, by act of Congress, a principle of exclusion which neither the po

more. I should like to speak of the services o colored Americans under Washington and Jackson; of their improved and improving condition, in spite of mighty obstacles; of the colored men who have vindicated the claims of their race by their talents, their attainm and their conduct : and to found, on these cir cumstances, an appeal, not to the humanity merely, but to the justice of Senators. But how that this is not the time. The long pro-tracted session of to-day, now extending into the night, the stifling heat and unwholesome air of this chamber, and the impatence of Senators forbid. I must ask, however, a vote by he yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

LITERARY NOTICES

LISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN HUNGA-RY, from the beginning of the Reformation to 1850. With special reference to Transylvania. Translated by Rev. J. Craig, D. D., Hamburgh. With an 12mo, pp. 559. Boston : Phillips & Sampson. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. This is a translation of a German work, of

great reliability and value. The matter it contains has been collated from a large mass of aditor of the New Orleans Commercial Bulleprofesses to be-a complete History of Protestantism in Hungary.

The hearty endorsement of the work, con-

tained in the introductory chapter by Dr. Merle D'Aubigrè, the distinguished author of the "History of the Great Reformation," will not fail to secure for the book the confidence of the Christian public, while its attractive style and instructive character entitle it to a place in the library of the clergyman, the Sabbath school, and the private Christian.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF SAMUEL Rogens. With a Biographical Sketch, and Notes. Edited by Epes Sargent. Boston: Published an

This volume appears in a form worthy he matter it contains. It is published in uniform binding with the works of Campbell, and forms one of the series of standard poets now in course of publication by Mesers. Phillips & Rogers has been styled the "Nestor of living

poets," and is said to have been the only conemporaneous writer of whom Byron uniformly spoke in terms of respect. In a letter to Moore, he calls Rogers "the last of the best school" of poets, and second only to Sir Walter Scott. Moore and Campbell he ranks as third rate; then come Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and oi polloi. Mr. Rogers is yet living, at the advanced

age of ninety-one years, having been born in 763. He is one of the few poets who have had the good fortune to be alike "endowed with the gifts of Plutus and Apollo," having received a large fortune from his father, to which he added from the profits of the lucrative banking establishment that also descended

With a Critical Dissertation on his Poetry, by John Aikin, M. D., and an Introductory Essay, by Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq. Published and for This is the third of the standard parts pub-

ished in the present series, and surely the ugly phiz of "Poor Noll," never appeared to better advantage; and the graceful offspring of his gifted pen are reflected with new beauties from the fair pages on which they are so fittingly ensconced. THOUGHTS AND THINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD

By Elihu Burritt, author of "Sparks from the Anvil," &c. With a Memoir, by Mary Howitt Published and for sale as above. Elihu Burritt is one who lives not for him

self, but for the world. He is a true philanthropist; and whether men like his views or not, they cannot but admire and respect the whole-souled, devoted man. The excellent likeness which this volume contains, and the biographical sketch from the pen of Mary Howitt, form valuable additions, inasmuch as they make us better acquainted with the man. The book contains a large number of pieces

on various subjects, but all breathe the same deep, abiding, holy spirit of love to man Peace, temperance, human liberty, cheap postage, and universal brotherhood, are among the topics upon which he treats.

Tropics. Being a Political, Historical, and Statistical Account of the Island, from its first discovery

This book could not have been more oppor ely published. Public attention is mow fully fixed on Cuba, that everybody will read gence was greater than their am

everything which relates to it. The author has collected many facts and statistics, that will be of interest, as they show the richness and immense resources of this gem of the sea, and immense resources of this gem of the sea, and immense resources of this gem of the sea, and its desirableness as a possession by any country, and especially by our own. Though country, and especially by our own. Though the pupils. The modren notion that every minister, be his parish ever so feeble and his salary every minister, and must live wholly by his ministry, and tains much that is valuable and worthy of

and for sale as above.

In NORTH CAROLINA, the so-called Demoeratic candidate for Governor is elected by a majority much less than his party has of late nded; and the Legislature is so decidedly of the same complexion in each branch, that it may be regarded as certain that two ardent Pro-Slavery Democrats will be elected to the United States Senate, to fill the places of Messrs. Mangum and Badger. We cannot say that we regret this in the least. From Mr. Mangum we never had anything to hope, and Mr. Badger, during the past session, possessed the confidence of no party, and did not appear to be very confident of himself. When it is remembered that two Whigs of that State-Messrs. Rogers and Puryear-voted manfully against the Nebraska iniquity, and that the majority against their party has nevertheless been diminished, it does not appear that the people have any great love for that perfidious easure, nor any abhorrence of those who

In Missouri, Mr. Benton has been defeated by means of the joint efforts and influence of the Whigs and Atchison or Administration men. If there is any Democracy in that State, Mr. Benton is and ever has been its chief and motion of a member from Pennsylvania, and it acknowledged representative. The present conwas supposed that its practical effect would be trollers of the General Government, however, to defeat the bill. have preferred a Nebraska-Whig triumph to the presence of Mr. Benton in the House of Representatives. But the Whigs in the Legislature can coalesce with either branch of their opponents; and as there is no bond of principle niting them with the Administration division. they may yet concur in the election of Mr. Senton to the Senate. John S. Phelps, an intolerant Pro-Slavery man, is the only person favorable to the present Administration, chosen for the next National House of Representatives The other six members chosen are all called Whigs, we know not why. In Iowa, Liberty has triumphed! This State

voted against it.

s redeemed from the yoke of Dodge and Slavery. The elements of Freedom have rallied ple of exclusion which neither the policy nor positive legislation of the State, in which the lands lie, requires.

Mr. President, I should like to say much Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thom whom it was perpetrated.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. There have been several recent arrivals from

Europe ; but, in the war of the East, no decisive events have transpired. The sincerity of Austria and Prussia is doubted by the Turks and by the Western Powers, though they are and by the Western Powers, though they are unanimous consent of the House to introduce a apparently regarded as confederates. It is bill of the following title: not yet certain that the English and French meditate immediate action against the Russians. Negotiations are still talked of at Vienna. The Russians have of late been receding, and the Turks, in consequence, apparently enjoy an advantage.

The revolution in Spain is complete. Espartero and O'Donnell are in power, and the Queen regnant has made her peace with them | tleman from Massachusetts a question. and with the people. These events are regard- understand that the bill proposes an alteraed as presaging nothing favorable for the cause of American annexation, by means of either purchase or conquest, as increased viger and increased confidence will in all probability characterize the new Government.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.-The

England, and some of his associates, who de- be, and the same is hereby, repealed. plore the existence of Slavery in the United States, and asserts that they have no more year 45, nays 120, as follows: Christianity in them "than there was in the Campbell, Carpenter, Corwin, Crocker, Thes. Scribes and Pharisees who were denounced by the Saviour of mankind, or in Judas Iscariot when he betrayed his Divine Master to his when he betrayed his Divine Master to his Knox, Matteson, Mayall, Morgan, Norton, Mayall, Morgan, Mayall, Mayall, Morgan, Mayall, Mayall, Mayall, Mayall, Mayall, Mayall, Mayall, Mayall, Mayall, M deadly enemies with a kiss;" and he proves this from the fact that in Leeds there is much poverty, and, consequently, much sin and missenty, and, consequently, much sin and missenty, and consequently, and consequently and consequentl ery. But the Mayor of Leeds and his asso- ham, Wade, Walley, E. B. Washburne, Israe Leeds, as we do; and we cannot therefore see how they are the less entitled to the privilege Bocock Royal Royal Barry, Benton, of regretting that men are converted into chattels in this so-called land of freedom. If the purpose of the Bulletin editor be, as it appears, to institute a comparison between what he purpose of the Bulletin editor be, as it appears, calls Slavery in Leeds and what is Slavery in lish, Farley, Faulkner, Florence, Faller, Goode Louisiana, we marvel much that he was not Greenwood, Grow, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley deterred therefrom by reflecting on the fact. P. Harris, Harrison, Hayen, Hendricks, Hendric deterred therefrom by reflecting on the fact that, while in Leeds the municipal authorities are engaged in exposing and coercing the correction of the social evils of poverty and vice, Lindley, even to giving aid to the oppressed to escape to omes where labor is in greater demand, the municipal laws of Louisiana, and of this whole Republic, are framed for the prevention of all such reforms, and the slave who would fly from the master who possesses absolute power over him, and his wife, and his sons, and his daughters, is, under these laws, arrested by freemen, in free States, manacled and chained. and returned into bondage-the citizen soldiery of a free State supplying the places of bloodhounds in the pursuit of the unoffending fugitive, and the armed ships of our Government serving as transports of the oppressed back to the land of bondage.

Our Southern neighbors are fond of pointing to social evils in Europe, as arguments for the continuance of Slavery in America. Sometimes, when they cant loudest of freedom in America, the minions of monarchy and tyranny in the Old World in like manner point to the existence of Slavery in this.

man in Canada, named Rice, publishes an appeal to American Abolitioniste, for assistance for the numerous fugitive slaves in that portion of her Majesty's dominions. They are said to be in a starving and deplorable condi-

We find the foregoing set forth in several newspapers, as a striking instance of the thrift-lessness of the negro in a state of freedom. We think it ought not to be deemed surpri-two rolls, and two boiled eggs, napkin, &co, in newspapers, as a striking instance of the thriftwe think it ought not to be deemed surprising that men and women who have toiled for the best coffee house, for nine cents—41/2d. I have seen little children, miserable women, others all their lives should find themselves and even old men, once evidently in better circumstant of the control thraldom. They should certainly be aided by the door, look wistfully in, and humbly

emiah Hallock, of Canton, Conn., and a sketch of the Life of Rev. Moses Hallock, of Plainfield, Mass., remarks:

"These brothers were specimens of a class now almost extinet: ministers who had more grace and godiness then learning; whose dil-

must not 'secularize' himself or dish must not 'secularize' himself or disnonor his profession, by making tents, or by oultivating a few acres, or by teaching a few young people, had not destroyed their independence. They were respectively identified with their people, connected with every family by common syn. pathies, and by affections that grow stronger with the lapse of years. All who knew them knew that they walked with God; and at their death, all knew that God had taken them."

PRETTY Good.—It is said, that at the fee ries over the Missouri river they have a cow tied, and a committee to watch all immigrant The committee ask of each immigrant what animal that is. If he says "Acon," all well—he goes over. But if he answers "A keon," they turn him back.

The foregoing appears to be a very religh. able and significant joke in the Southern newspapers; but its pertinence has passed. The cow has been turned loose, and the com. mittee has gone home. The squatters in neither Nebraska nor Kansas longer attempt to resist the ingress of those who miscall a cow, but call a man by his right name.

THE ARMY .- On Saturday, the accounting officer of the Treasury decided that the act of August 4th, instant, increasing the pay of the rank and file and extra-duty men of the army, takes effect from and after the date of its pas-sage, and not from the first of January next as now being asserted in many newspapers.

A gang of thieves, six in number, who have made a practice during the past year of rob-bing the Brooklyn navy yard, have been arrest Not less than \$10,000 worth of ship tim. ber and other lumber has been stolen during THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

We give below the vote on the proposition, each branch of Congress, to repeal the Fagitive Slave Law. In the Senate, July 31, Mr. SUMNER asked

leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; which was debated at some length. "The question being taken, by yeas and nays, upon granting leave to introduce the bill, resulted—yeas 10, nays 35—as follows:
"YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wiscon.

Fessender, Foot, Gillette, Rockwell, Sew. ard, Sumner, Wade, and Walker-10. Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpat-Geyer, Gwin, Johnson, Jones of Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian,

son of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, and Wel-"So the Senate refused to grant leave to introduce the bill."

In the House, on the Friday preceding, the following proceedings took place. We copy "Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts. I ask the

"An act to repeal an act entitled 'An act to amend, and supplementary to, an act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their mactere, approved September 18, 1850. "Mr. BRIDGES. I object.

Mr. ELIOT. I move to suspend the rule for the yeas and nays upon my motion.
"Mr. SOLLERS. I wish to ask the

"Mr. ELIOT. It certainly does repeal the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.
"The bill, which was read for information

is as follows:
"Be it enacted, &c., That an act entitled 'An act to amend, and supplementary to, an act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justin is very indignant at the Mayor of Leeds, their masters,' approved September 18, 1850

"The question was taken, and there were Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, George W. Jones, Roland Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Latham, Letcher, Lindley, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Macy, Maurice, Maxwell, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Andrew Oliver, Orr, Peckham, Phelps, Phillips, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Reese, Riddle, Robbins, Regers, Ruffia, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Skelton, Samuel A. Smith, W.

oridge, Walker, Wheeler, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, Hendrick B. Wright, and Zollicoffer-"So, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended.
"Mr. GREEN stated that if he had been should have voted no.
"Mr. McMULLEN desired to make a short statement before he voted. "Objection was made."

R. Smith, George W. Smyth, Soilers, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Alexander H.

Stephens, Hestor L. Stevens, Stratton, Straub David Stuart, John J. Taylor, John L. Taylor

A SKETCH OF THE PAPAL STATES -A letter from Italy, dated June 12, quoted in the New York Tribune, says: "The misery in the States of the Pope is extreme. Last year the larvest and the vintage failed, and now they would sell themselves for a piece of bread. Mothers, and even fathers, sell their daughters at the tenderest age, even of ten or twelve years; and there is among the poor, suffering creatures, universal corruption. The price of a piece of bread has rison from three to six-fold, and that of the commonest wine, (here a necessary of life, and used by all,) three times or more When I go to take my breakfast at the offse thraldom. They should certainly be aided and sustained, for a time at least; and not until their off-pring, under the most favorable circumstances for the development of their powers, fail to provide for their own wants, should their destitute condition be pointed out as proof of incapacity.

The Chaistian Minister,—The New York Independent, a well-known Congregational publication, in a recent notice of "The Godly Pastor," a volume containing the Life of Rev. Jeremiah Hallock, of Canton, Conn., and a sketch of the Life of Rev. Moses Hallock, of Plainfield, but underdrawn. Meantime the nobility

OUR MONTHLY LO THE CAUCAL In continuation of

NO. 39

Another curious are the Gezidis. The as the other Arme Son of God, and ve they worship the ists, are ignorant of of the Holy Spirit, Jesus. They believ created, and most o but, for esteeming h banished from the less, he will be agai a certain day in e Satan thirty sheep only one sheep to merciful, whereas pitiated. When th ment has expired, kingdom, which is Gezidis believe tha the only peoples wh bim during his exil The "devil-worship fined to Armenia. there regard Sata who may be some d worship him from t

As I have indulg two of Persian or Armenia. The best by the mighty Pers vecs, but she had g The death of Shire Ferhad, who, in his from a mountain, owes its origin to was sprinkled on t voluntary death. the anemone, which Adonis while Venu In the other tradi veez is the hero. prophet of Allah, w that prince his prot Islamism. This off which the indignal threw into the data the flowers that now barren ty and scorn of Kh dismayed, withered shrank into its b it has been barrer I am not incline ject without aliu

menia, who, accou Cesarea, and the e wrote a letter to . to repair to his cou by which he was lowing terms: " Jesus the Good S rusalem, greeting cerning thee and it is reported that the lepers, and do and devils, and dost have been long dis dost raise the dead I was persuaded of either that thou On this account, thee, earnestly ditrouble thyself to that thou wilt also which I suffer thee in derision, My city is indeed contain us both." of Chorone, who liv has repeated this

E less, and sovere

ten concerning m to that part of the fulfil the ends of t sent me: but af one of my disciple thee." However. quently mentione the Church, they garus, which HE I Hence it was ca image; and the calendar, Sancta milliners, over wh pended in papal o We must now tional, and the ap rned Russian an divided them into

these classes again

sion has been mad

The inhabitant

which extends fro

Abgar, the son

Moses, an answer St. Thomas, in the

O Abgarus, forasm

Tcherkesses or Ci people living bet the sea. Some tra Coumanian Tatars dering Arabs. " nothing more than s tory. Their territo ding to a singula found in the imr the country of the all probability, the a nominal sovereig who travelled over Tartary in the nine eller says: "The v to the irruption of ited by the Kouman Kapschat Tatars, a great chief of that o Ishmael." Pian Pope Innocent IV t asserting that the one people, and "Cumani, id est, I The Byzantines al habitants of the Vans," the Greek ter scribe their settleme Pitzounda, the ancie

> That part of the dependent lies, acc tween 43 deg. 28 northern latitude, deg. 30 min. easter of coast, from the northeast, it is sep the Tohernomorak Kouban, and to th Mingrelia, by the sian mountainous tars, and Turks, name of Tcherke conjectures, from eign soldier to man According to Dr. the Russian Golov rior," and Krs " hat the Circassia

eing the precise te

ry ever ry, and nor his ating a people, They

in nei-

a cow,

army, y next,

o have

of rob.

ip tim. during

eition.

he Fu-

asked

of the

as and he bill,

ng, the е сору

ask the

act to

rule,

awson, Edger-e, Eng-Goode, Wiley Henn,

mative,

a short

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUS

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASH

I was persuaded of one of these two things-either that thou art God himself, descended from heaven, or that thou art the son of God. On this account, therefore, I have written unto trouble thyself to take a journey hither, and that thou wilt also cure me of the disease under which I suffer. For I hear that the Jews hold

Eusebius lived in the fourth century. Moses in the commencement, he writing it thus: "Abgar, the son of Archam." According to Moses, an answer was written by the apostle, St. Thomas, in these words: "Happy art thou, O Abgarus, forasmuch as thou hast helieved in me, whom thou hast not seen. For it is written concerning me, that those who have seen me have not believed in me, that those who have not seen me might believe and live. As to that part of thy epistle which relates to my distinct the there is no transfer to the seen to my visiting thee, I must inform thee that I must fulfil the ends of my mission in this land, and, after that, be received up again unto Him that after that, be received up again unto thin that sent me; but after my ascension I will send one of my disciples, who will core thy disease, and give life unto thee and all that are with thee. However, though these letters are fre-quently mentioned by the early historians of the Church, they are now considered forgeries. It is said that Jesus sont a handkerchief to Abgarus, which HE had pressed against his face, when it received the impress of His features. Hence it was called "Verum Icon," the true image; and the female saint in the Romish

dentily mentioned by the early historians of the Church, they are now comidared forgrees is is said that Jesus sunt a handkerchief to Abgrave, which it had pressed against his face, when the history is a suntained to the Church of the Minister Press." Concerns the Concerns of the State is the patroness of millions, over whose shops her picture is suspiciously and the patroness of millions, over whose shops her picture is suspiciously and the present inhabitants of the Caucasus. The parent Russian antiquarian, and expeat of the present inhabitants of the Caucasus. The content of the Caucasus of the Content of the Caucasus, and these classes again into tribes. Another divide the mino classes, and Kist, and these classes again into tribes. Another divide the mino classes, and Tatar.

The inhabitants of the Western Caucasus, which extends from the Kouhan to Mingreitian of terminates in Georgia, are popularly called Therebeases or Circaesians, but their nationally distinctive name is Atteptic, which still the properties of a triumph for the anti-Shrewy in the content of the Caucasus, which extends from the Kouhan to Mingreitia, and terminates in Georgia, are popularly called Therebease or Circaesians, but their nationally distinctive name is Atteptic, which exists the properties of a triumph for the anti-Shrewy in the content of the Caucasus, which extends from the Kouhan to Mingreitia, and terminates in Georgia, are popularly called the content of the Caucasus, which are the content of the Koumanian of the Caucasus, which are the content of the Koumanian, were within the content of the Koumanian of the Caucasus will his own by quading from Mrx. Present of the Auta-Ministration and proposed the country of the Koumanian of the Caucasus will his own by quading from Mrx. Present of the Caucasus will his own by quading from Mrx. Present of the Caucasus will his own by quading from Mrx. Present of the Cauc the Tohernomorskii Kossacks by the river Kouban, and to the south and southwest from Mingrelia, by the highest chain of the Caucasian mountainous range. The Russians, Tatars, and Turks, call the Atteghei by the name of Teherkess, which signifies, in one sense, "cut the road;" derived, as Mr. Spencer conjectures, from their never permitting a foreign soldier to march through their dominions. According to Dr. Waguer, who is followed by the Russian Golovine, Teher means "a warrior," and Kes "somebody;" but they deny that the Circassians call themselves by that name, because, in the Turkish language, Teherkess means "robbers and cut-throats;" and certainly they would not stigmatize their own race. Mr. Bell, who lived three years in the country, states that he never met with any one who acknowleged the name Teherkess, which sigmatize their own race. Mr. Bell, who lived three years in the country, states that he never met with any one who acknowleged the name Teherkess, of the incomplete the dissensions in the party; Capt. Remelin, a leader of the "Anti-Miamia," and a strong anti-Nebraska man, was silenced, and, in an attempt to make a speech, driven from the ground at the risk of his life. Resolutions were passed, denouncing the Knew Nothings and endorring to Emoth over all causes of discension, the dissensions in the party; Capt. Remelin, a leader of the "Anti-Miamia," and a strong anti-Nebraska man, was silenced, and, in an attempt to make a speech, driven from the ground at the risk of his life. Resolutions were passed, denouncing the Knew Nothings and endorring to Emoth over all causes of discension, the dissensions in the party; capt. Remelin, a leader of the "Anti-Miamia," and a strong anti-Nebraska man, was silenced, and, in an attempt to make a speech, denouncing the Knew Nothings and endorring to Emoth over all causes of discensions, the dissensions in the Party hear was a tender of the Constitutional Convention in the country, states that he never met with any one who acknowleged the name Teherkess, on the

visionary death. This story resembles that of the assemble, which sprung from the blood of Adonis while Venus was weeping for his loss. In the other tradition, the same Khoarer Parkers is the hero. When Mohammed, the prophet of Allah, was yet unknown, he offered that princed his protection if he would smbrace Hamism. This offer was conveyed in a letter, which the indignant and unbelieving Khoarer fitters in the content of the would smbrace Hamism. The offers was conveyed in a letter, which the indignant and unbelieving Khoarer fitters into the Euphrates, on the banks of which river he was oreamped. Up to that at his corn delicity and above the fitters of the whole district, and the bounding and exulting rivershank into its bed; ever since, the land about the been barren.

Iam not inclined to quit this part of the subject without alluding to Abgarus, king of Elessa, and sovereign of a large portion of Armenia, who, according to Eusebish subshop of Cesares, and the early historian of the Church, wrote a letter to Jesus Christ, requesting him to repair to his court, and cure him of a disease by which he was sorely efficient. The letter published by Eusebish was counched in the following terrare: "Abgarus, king of Edessa, to Least the top of the whole the underly and the carly historian of the Church, wrote a letter to Jesus Christ, requesting him to repair to his court, and cure him of a disease by which he was sorely efficient. The letter published by Eusebish was counched in the following terrare: "Abgarus, king of Edessa, to Least the top of the three the restriction of the whole the least of the more of the whole the more of the work of the country of the c landed in their country from the Caspian, van-quished them, built a fort, took Derbend, and propared to seize and retain all the western coast of that sea. The Empress Anne was compelled to resign all these conquests to the famous Nadir Shah, King of Persia; but she built Kisliar on the Torek, where it empwhich I suffer. For I hear that the Jews hold thee in derision, and intend to do thee harm. My city is indeed small, but it is sufficient to Mosdok. Georgia was ceded to Paul by Heartain as both? raclius, and the Emperor Alexander, son of Paul, annexed it to the Russian Empire. By of Chorone, who lived in the following century, the treaty of Adrianople, Turkey surrendered to Russia all the littoral of the Black Sea, from to Russia all the littoral of the Black Sea, from
Anapa to Fort St. Nicholas, by virtue of which
Russia claims full sovereignty over the Western Caucasus; but the Circassians deny the
soundness of the title, contending that they
have always been independent, never having
recognised the Sultan as their temporal prince,
but only as their spiritual chief, he being the
supreme head of Islamism, which they profess.
Hence has arisen the thirty years' war, in
which the Murid Schamyl, a Lesghian by
birth, has courageously defended the independence of his mountains. He has now the fleets
and armies of England and France to protect
his cause, and, as the champion of Liberty, he
deserves success.

J. D.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI. Ohio Politics-Cincinnati "Christian Press."

CINCINNATI, August 16, 1854.
To the Editor of the National Era:

neither languishing nor dying out. The principle of non-fellowship with Slavery is spreading, and the societies which act upon it are flourishing beyond any former experience. It is destined to spread through the Church too, till every kind of protection and toleration shown towards this sin by the Church, in any of its eclesiastical bodies, shall be taken away. Yours,

CAUSE OF FREEDOM IN THE WEST, CINCINNATI, O., August 12, 1854.

Having a few more items to communicate in regard to the progress of the Republican cause in the West, I write you again. In Indiana, our friends are quite confident of obtaining a great triumph over the Slave Democracy. The Brookville (Ia.) American states that their majority will be from ten to twenty thousand. Besides the entire Whig and Free Soil press, twelve papers, which have hitherto been either Democratic or neutral, now advocate the Republican nominations.

The Democratic paper of Lafayette, the home of Mr. Mace, came out in favor of the movement; whereupon, eighteen or twenty Hunker subscribers stopped their papers. But, in lieu of these, some four hundred new subscribers were received in a few weeks.

Holman, the Nebraska candidate for Congress in the fourth district, recently addressed an audience of three or four hundred, at Milan, Ripley county. After his speech, a vote of the audience was taken, and not one voted in favor of the Nebraska bill.

In this State, our prospects are still cheering. In Tuscarawas county, a call has been issued for a county convention, signed by two hundred Whigs, two hundred Democrats, and a number of Free-Soilers. In the third ward in this city, the Democracy held a meeting lastnight, at which Hon. J. J. Faran, formerly member of Congress, presided. A series of resolutions, condemning the Nebraska swindle, were unanimously adopted, and their delegates to the County Democratic Convention today, at Carthage, were instructed to prosent them to the consideration of that body. As Hon. Lewis D. Campbell returned the other day to his home at Hamilton, his feiends and neighbore, to the number of 1000, met him at the depot, and escorted him to the courthouse yard, where he addressed them at length on the events of the last session of Congress. His address was received with great applause. A large number of Democrats, among whom is the entire body of German Democrats, will wote for him in the coming clestion. The opposition to him in the district will be feeble.

Dr. Olds has be

he yet speaketh."

J. E.

Judge Norris, Democratic candidate in Ohio
for Judge of the Supreme Court, has decided
that a slave brought to Ohio, by or with the
consent of the owner, and after escaping from
a slave State, is free, and cannot be remanded

to Slavery.

Some of the Southern courts have long since decided in like manner.

We are happy to record the fact of the arrival and location in Kansas of the first party which left Boston last month under the direction of the Emigrant Aid Co. They have chosen a beautiful site, forty miles from the mouth of the Kansas river, and have been much gratified with the facilities afforded them by the company. The next party will be a larger one, and leaves on the afternoon of the 29th inst.

The defenceless state of the coast and harbors of Australia excites a good deal of apprehension, lest a Russian vessel of war or privateer should some day suddenly come down on them.

orounty, Secretaries. Also agreed to.
Mr. Wm. A. Sackett, of Seneca, moved a
Committee of sixteen—two from each judicial
district—be appointed to select permanent offi-

cers.

This motion, after some conversation, pre-

This motion, after some conversation, prevailed; and the Chair announced the Committee, as follows:

"1st district—Joseph Blunt, J. Van Buren; 2d—William H. Robertson, Phineas Ramsey; 3d—H. L. Toby, C. P. Williams; 4th—Preston King, Wm. King; 5th—Charles Machin, Vivus W. Smith; 6th—Heman Camp, S. B. Rexford; 7th—Wm. A. Sackett, Jeffrey Smith; 8th—T. C. Peters, E. A. Maynard."

Horace Greeley moved the adoption of the C. Peters, E. A. Maynard."

Horace Greeley moved the adoption of the rules of the last House of Assembly; which was adopted.

Mr. Greeley then moved that a Committee

f one from each judicial district be appointed to draw up and report resolutions expressive the sense of this Convention. Mr. Bullard moved to make the Committe

This amendment prevailed, and the original motion was then adopted.

Mr. Havens then announced to the Convention that Mr. Thayer, President of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, was present; and he moved that he be invited to address the Conventions.

the Convention.

Mr. Joshua Leavitt, of New York, was op posed to listening to the address at this time He finally gave way, and Mr. Thayer address ed the Convention, giving a history of the work ings of the Emigrant Aid Company. The thanks of the Convention were return ed to Mr. T., when
The Chair announced the following named

The Chair announced the following named gentlemen as the Committee on Resolutions:

"1st district—H. J. Raymond, Horsee Barney; 2d—Horace Greeley, H. M. Holt; 3d—T. Clowes, Calvin Pepper; 4th—E. F. Bullard, H. B. Northrup; 5th—A. P. Granger, D. Skinner; 6th—Levi Harris, John Snow; 7th—Wm. J. Cornwell, Judge Thatcher; 8th—S. M. Burroughs, J. L. Talcott." The Committee on Permanent Organization

was confirmed:

"President—Wm. S. McCoun, of Queens.

"Vice Presidents—R. M. Havens, Eli Perry,
F. P. Bellinger, Luke Hitchcock, L. Kingsley,
F. Clark, G. P. Benedict.

"Secretaries—J. J. Chambers, Wm. Stewart,
J. H. Kimberly, John B. Hewell, L. P. Noble."

On motion, Messra T. C. Peters and A. P.
Granger were appointed to conduct the President to the chair.

Mr. Havens moved that the action of the preliminary organization, in relation to resoluwas confirmed:

preliminary organization, in relation to resolutions, be confirmed. Carried.

Mr. Richardson, of Albany, from the Committee on Credentials, then reported the names of those handed in, when the Convention took a recess to 2½ P. M.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Greeley, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the Committee had agreed to report the following preamble and resolutions, one member desiring to add another resolution, and another wishing to make a minority

tion, and another wishing to make a minority report:

"Whereas the present Congress, by a vote of a minority of the members elected to the House, has deliberately and wantonly reopened the controversy respecting the Extension of Slavery under our National jurisdiction, which a majority of the People had understood to be closed forever by the successive Compromises of 1820 and 1850; and

"Whereas this Congress, aided and impelled by the Federal Executive, has, by the act currently known as the Nebraska bill, designedly subverted so much of the compact commonly termed the Missouri Compromise, as excluded Slavery forever from that vast central region of our Continent, stretching from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and from the parallel of 36° 30′ to the northern boundary of our Union, the State of Missouri alone being excepted; and

"Whereas the People of this State, through an unbroken series of seventy years, during

"Whereas the People of this State, through an unbroken series of seventy years, during the former half of which they were themselves a slaveholding community, have solemnly attested, through every channel of popular and legislative action, their determined and emphatic purpose that the extension of Slavery shall be forbidden, obstructed, and prevented, by positive law—therefore,

"I. Resolved, That the State of New York, now as ever affirms and maintains the right

"1. Resolved, That the State of New York, now as ever, affirms and maintains the right and the duty of the Federal Government to prohibit and preclude the extension, establishment, or perpetuation of human Slavery, in any and every Territory of the United States, and in any Territory, possession, or country, over which the Union now has, or may hereafter acquire, exclusive jurisdiction; and in support of this position, we appeal to the uniform opinions, expressions, and acts of our statesmen, legislators, and people, from 1784 to this day.

"2. Resolved, That the doctrine affirmed by the Nebraska bill, and gilded over by its advocates with the specious phrases of 'Non-Intervention' and 'Popular Sovereignty,' is really and clearly a complete surrender of all the ground hitherto asserted and maintained by the Free States with respect to the limitation of Slavery, and is a plain concession and recognition of the right of slaveholders to transfer their human chattels to any part of the public domain, and there hold them as slaves so long as cupidity may tempt, and force shell suffice, to detain them in servitude.

"3. Resolved, That unbroken experience attests that free labor and slave labor cannot coexist on the same soil; that wherever Slavery is tolerated, there free labor dies out, or sinks into a mere satellite and convenience of the plantation and its managers; so that the ad-

is tolerated, there free labor dies out, or sinks into a mere satellite and convenience of the plantation and its managers; so that the admission of Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska involves the practical exclusion therefrom of ourselves and our children through all coming time, with that paralysis of Invention, interdiction of Industrial Progress, and degradation of Labor, which are the inevitable attendants of the slaveholding system.

Labor, which are the inevitable attendants of the slaveholding system.

"4. Resolved, That against the doctrines, the tendenoies, and natural consequences, involved in the Nebraska bill, so calculated to dishenor our country in the eyes of mankind, and to discourage and confound the champions of Liberty and Progress throughout the world, we declare uncompromising war, and, in the spirit and faith of our fathers, will struggle to the last for the reconsecration of Nebraska and Kansas to the ennobling occupation and use of Free Labor and Free Men.

"5. Resolved, That we protest against that abuse of the term 'Non-Intervention' which is intended to cover and uphold the intervention of the State between the oppressor and his viotim in behalf of the former; we denounce that

this and other States, exhorting each to renounce his party, whonever and wherever that party proves unfaithful to human freedom.

"8. Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to our Senators, and the great majority of our Representatives in Congress, for the ability, fidelity, and courtesy, wherewith they upheld, throughout the long, arduous, and unequal struggle on the Nebraska bill, against the power of patronage and the despotism of a factious and anomalous majority, the settled conviction of their State, the principles of their constituents, and the interests of Freedom.

"9. Resolved, That we heartily approve and commend to universal sympathy and aid the offorts now in progress to organize a systematic colonization with free souls and strong arms, first of Kansas, and successively of all the other Territories and unpeopled regions exposed to the blight and scourge of Slavery; and we challenge those who say they are as much opposed to Slavery as we are, but have never found yet a satisfactory opportunity to demonstrate their faith and their works, to vie with us in promoting this constitutional and unobjectionally plan for securing the Territories that

us in promoting this constitutional and unobjectionable plan for securing the Territories t "10. Resolved, That when this Convention

"10. Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet again in Auburn, at 10 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, Sept. 26, charged with the duty of presenting candidates for State officers, to be supported at the ensuing election, who shall represent and uphold the principles embodied in these resolutions; and that if there shall then be candidates already in nomination fulls county and satisfactorily commit. ination, fully, openly, and satisfactorily commit-ted to these principles, then it is our judgment that such candidates should be adopted by said Convention at Auburn; but if not, then independent candidates should be nominated. "11. Resolved, That to said convention a

Auburn, each Assembly District not represented in this body be invited to send delegates, and in the divisions of said Convention a majority of the delegates present from any Assembly District be authorized to cast the vote of said

then entered, and reported the following, which

committee had agreed unanimously to present the report made by the Chairman as the report of the Committee; and that every one of the resolutions had received the vote of every mem-ber of the Committee, except the tenth, against which there were two votes, but neither of these had been uset by the gentleman from Madi-Mr. Snow inquired whether he did not state,

in Committee, that the seventh resolution did not go far enough to meet his views? Mr. Raymond replied, that the seventh res-olution was originally passed in Committee, in

olution was originally passed in Committee, in the following form:

"Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of the freemen of Connecticut, Vermont, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan, postponing or disregarding their minor differences of opinion or party preferences, and acting together, cordially and trustingly, in the sacred cause of freedom, of free labor, and free soil; and we commend their spirit to the freemen of this and other States, exhorting each to maintain old organizations, or supplant them by new, as the cause of liberty and justice shall be best subserved by the one cause or the other, and to renounce his party whenever and wherever that party shall prove unfaithful to human freedom."

This passed by a vote of 10 to 3; but upon learning that the omission of all reference to maintaining old organizations would obviate all objection, the majority, in their desire to secure a unanimous report, reconsidered the

secure a unanimous report, reconsidered the vote, and struck cut all given in italics above. Mr. Snow then said he should desire to move in Convention an addition to the resolution. in Convention an addition to the resolution. To this the response was, that of course he could do that as a member of the Convention; but that, as a member of the Committee, he was understood to vote for the resolution as it had been modified. This was distinctly assented to, and the report was distinctly assented to, and the report was therefore unanimous, except so far as Mr. Bullard was concerned.

Mr. Snow said that it was understood a minority report was to be made: and as he did

mority report was to be made; and as he did not agree with Mr. Bullard's, he supposed him-self at liberty to make another. Mr. Raymond said that this was perfectly correct; and, if it was thus understood, there

seir at hoersy to make another.

Mr. Raymond said that this was perfectly correct; and, if it was thus understood, there could be no objection to it.

Mr. Bullard made a minority report, differing from the Committee; and Mr. Snow made one differing from Mr. Bullard.

This matter was then dropped, and the resolutions reported by the Committee were read scriatim, and unanimously adopted, until the seventh was reached, which was read.

Mr. Bullard proposed to amend this resolution by adding, "And we propose to follow their example, by now nominating a State ticket selected from each of the old parties."

Mr. Raymond said that it was very evident this resolution would give rise to prolonged discussion; and, as it would more appropriately come in when the resolution on that subject should be reached, he moved to lay it on the table. This motion was carried.

The eighth and minth resolutions were then read, and unanimously adopted. The tenth was then read, as given above.

Mr. Buddington, of St. Lawrence, moved to amend it, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following:

"Clubra, That the Convention now proceed to the nomination of a State ticket."

This was discussed at great length, amidst much excitement. Mr. Gibbs, of Washington, and a number of other gentlemen, strongly urged the propriety of adopting the amendment—insisting that if this Convention did not nominate a ticket, it would fail in the very object for which it had convened. Mr. E. D. Culver, Hon. Preston King, and others, urged, on the other hand, that if a nomination should be made here, without any connection with the political nominations, the ticket could not be elected; and that the true policy was to pursue such a course as would secure the result desired, no matter thro

the debate had continued until quite a late hour,

Mr. Raymond said that he had an amendment to offer, which he thought would harmonize conflicting views, and enable the Convention to act with unanimity. The discussion, as carried on, seemed to turn on the question whether the Convention should, or should not, nominate a State ticket. But no such question was at issue. No one proposed that the Convention should go into the canvass without any candidates. The only difference turned on the question whether they should nominate now, or on the 26th of September. He thought the delay desirable, inasmuch as they could

then act with a full knowledge of the position, platforms, and candidates, of the several political parties. And as objection was taken to that part of the resolution which pledged the Convention to adopt that political ticket which should prove satisfactory, and as no possible harm could result from leaving the Convention to its own discretion in that respect, he moved to strike out the second clause of the resolution which related to that subject.

Mr. Noble, of Onondaga, seconded the motion, and said he believed it would harmonize the Convention.

The amendment was then passed, and the resolution as amended was unanimously adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again in Auburn, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, September the 26th, charged with the duty of presenting candidates for State officers to be supported at the ensuing election, who shall represent and uphold the principles embodied in these resolutions."

On motion, the seventh resolution, (Mr. Bal-

lard's amendment having been disposed of by this vote,) was taken from the table and unanimously adopted.

The eleventh resolution was then read and adopted; after which, on motion of Mr. Raymond,
The Convention adjourned to meet again in
Auburn, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 10 o'clock
A. M.

A FREE STATE THAT IS NOT PREE CRARKE COUNTY, IND., Aug. 11, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: Indiana is nominally a free
State; that she is free in fact, is by no means
certain. This is a border county, on the Ohio
river. Jeffersonville is its largest town, which
lies opposite Louisville. Very lately, the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad has been completed to Seymour, where it crosses the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis road. By this route,
the distance to Cincinnati from Jeffersonville is
travelled in five hours. But, alas for our Louisville neighbors! their slaves have heard of and
travelled over this road. To obviate this difficulty, this Jeffersonville road plays slave-catcher for its Louisville friends, and will carry no
colored man, unless he can show that he is a free

or for its Louisville friends, and will carry no colored man, unless he can show that he is a free man. Yesterday's Louisville Courier records the capture of a colored man, by one of the brakemen of the road, after two hours' chase. He is now lodged in the Louisville jail, to wait for an owner. Is not this infamous? Is there such a regulation in any other free State?

made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling. mothod, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted pues to perfect health—as an evidence of which, he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment of consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs.

The consumption of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs.

The consumption of the capture of a colored man, by one of the brakemen of the capture of a colored man, by one of the brakemen of the capture of a colored man, by one of the lungs.

The consumption of the capture of the lungs.

The consumption of the capture of the lungs.

The capture The capture of The capture o

District be authorized to east the vote of said District."

Mr. E. F. Bullard, of Saratoga, submitted a minority report, embodying a platform for an entirely new party, of which a Pacific Railroad, the prohibition of Ecclesiastics from holding trust property, &o., &o., were prominent features. He was heard with impatience, and finally asked and obtained permission to print an address he had prepared, and begun to read.

inally asked and obtained permission to print an address he had prepared, and begun to read.

Mr. Snow, of Madison, rose to present another minority report, embracing the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, &c., and accompanying it with verbal explanations.

Motions were made to lay all these reports upon the table, when Mr. Raymond, of N. Y., said that, as there seemed to be various discordant reports, it

the bill repealing the Missouri act was both
the best thing and the worst thing the slaveholders could do—the worst, because it showed
how far they would go if they could in extendting their system; and the best, because it
would arouse a storm of opposition to the
measure, that would repeal it. The result in
our State will no doubt encourage the friends
of Freedom to double their diligence at the
Fall elections. We are right; let us go ahead.
Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM LESLIE.

LADIES' INSTITUTE

lars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan
place, or to B. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger
and Mource streets.

P. S. Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also
Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also
Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also
Dr. McLane's Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also
Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also
Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also
Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also
Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also
Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also
Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermi

Yours, respectfully, William Leelie.

Fun.—The following is an account of the way the Fourth of July was celebrated at Montague, Massachusetts:

"Nothing was done here till afternoon, when, between three and four o'clock, there was a mock slave-hunt. A poor fugitive was seen to run for dear life, pursued by a posse on horse-back and on foot, armed with bludgeons and pistols, who at length succeeded in capturing him. But the spectators interfered now, and quickly resoued the fugitive, and pulled his pursuers from their horses, and set them to fiseing in turn, while their prisoner was set free. Then were seen four effigies, (of Pierce, Douglas, Loring, and Hallett,) slowly borne along, to the mournful tolling of the bell, to a gallows creeted in the wide angle of the street, where they were suspended by the neck 'until dead.' A fire was then kindled beneath them, and soon they were converted to ashes."

Ladies well in the National Allett, slowly borne along, to the mournful tolling of the bell, to a gallows creeted in the wide angle of the street, where they were suspended by the neck 'until dead.' A fire was then kindled beneath them, and soon they were converted to ashes."

Ladies desiring a thorough scientific Medical Education, or any part particularly interesting them, have facilities nowhere else to be found.

For announcements containing terms, (which will always be made satisfactory,) lists of officers, faculty, and other particulars, please address.

"Our Brother."—Among the many new and beatiful marble memorials recently erect-

"OUR BROTHER."—Among the many new and beatiful marble memorials recently erected in the Congressional Cemetery, is one which bears the inscription: "OUR BROTHER—GEORGE A. GARDINER." It is as a title-page to a volume of serious reflections concerning him who now sleeps, alike regardless of the world's censorious opinions and the ardent love of those who still hail him by the endearing name of "brother," and thus modestly though expressively assert relationship. Affection could soarcely suggest a more touching and eloquent inscription—"Our Brother."—Wash. Sentinel.

ROOMS OF THE

decision, as to be in no danger of indifference or change. Already voices of warning come to us from On motion, the seventh resolution, (Mr. Bultrue men on the ground, who ask us to be prompt in true men on the ground, who ask us to be prompt in the diffusion of light. Our own publications, and such as we can command, are fitted to this work. We wish to send at once the Corresponding Secretary of our Society to visit and examine these new Terri-tories, and it is desirable that he should take with him one or more who shall remain and act as Agents and Colporteurs, distributing our publications, and collecting useful information in regard to the counefforts may be guided. We need funds for the publi-cation of our tracts and books, and for sending them and these agents and laborers at once into this important field. Emigrants are pouring in, and what is done must be done quickly. May we not ask from you a special donation to meet this exigency, and for the common cause of freedom? If we can be promptly supplied with means, we will fill these Territories with men and publications that will speak for God

and humanity.

Should you think proper to aid us, please enclose your donation to T. B. Mason, Treasurer, 180 Wal-

man. Yesterday's Louisville Courier records the capture of a cclored man, by one of the brakemen of the road, after two hours' chase. He is now lodged in the Louisville jail, to wait for an owner. Is not this infamous? Is there such a regulation in any other free State?

B.

Are the people of Indiana craven enough to submit to this? We hope not; but all is involved in this. Let the rule of the railroad company, or the company itself, be crushed by the power of that State.

FORT MADISON, August 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

You no doubt have heard before this the result of the election in this State on the first Monday of this month. The conclusion now arrived at is, that the Anti-Nebraska ticket is largely ahead throughout the State.

We refer to "Dr. Curtis? Hygeana, or Inhaling the restored many afflicted ones to perfect health—as an evidence of which, he has in numerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, and all all speaking and throughout the State.

We refer to "Dr. Curtis? Hygeana, or Inhaling the origin of which, he has in numerable destination for 1854, will consist of the following donthly Magazines, Reviews, &o., viz. Harper's, Patham's, Blackwood, Knickerboeker, Godey's Lady's Book, and Graham's Magazine; together with the whole of the serial cavity of the lungs, and thus scoape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and a subject to the professe of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the Druggists throughout the country.

New York Dutchman, January 14.

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in an other column of this paper.

WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!

WORMS! WORMS!!!

WORMS! WORMS!!

WORMS! WORMS!!

Work at the distribution of the description of the Association, it returns the formation of the series the following donting

written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in, the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute

Lane's Celebrated Vermifage. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am new perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particularly the applying the same time, contributing toward 2. They are, at the same time, contributing toward seemed to be various discordant reports, it might not be improper for him to say that the Committee had agreed unanimously to present the bill repealing the Missouri act was both ulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardle, No. 3 Manhattan

MEDICATED INHALATION—A NEW METHOD MEDICATED INHALATION—A NEW RIETHOD.

A MOST wonderful discovery has recently been
made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Ashma,
Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all
Lung Compliants, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr.
Curties Hygeans, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and
Cherry Syrup, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Ashma and Consumption in the city of
New York and vicinity, for a few months past, ever
known to man. It is producing an impression on
diseases of the lungs never before witnessed by the
medical profession. [See certificates in the hands of
agents.]

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen,
without the least inconvenience, the heat of the

mamo of "brother," and thus modestly though expressively assert relationship. Affection could socretly suggest a more touching and oloquent socretly suggest a more touching and oloquent socretly suggest as more touching and oloquent socretly suggest as more touching and oloquent socretly suggest to the suggest of the suggest socretly suggested to the suggest of the suggest socretly suggested to the suggest of the suggest socretly, with buildings, in Morrison county, (N. J.) max Madison, which is to be computed for a college.

FIRER DEMOGRATIC KORIKATIONS OF PERR-ENTIAL Socretly suggested to the suggest of the large, that cannot be reached by any other society.

FOR SUPPOSE ALL STATE CONTENTION.

FOR Course of the Pers Democratic State Course in the suggested of the large society of the large society of the large society. N. Y. Dor. 20, 1835.

FOR Course of the Pers Democratic State Course in the suggest of the large society of the large soc

THE DIRECT AND FAVORITE ROUTE

THE DIRECT AND FAVORITE ROUTE

AMERICAN REFORM TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

CINCINNATI, August 9, 1854.

Dear Sir: The Directors of the American Reform Tract and Book Society, address yeu as a friend of human rights, and as opposed to the Nobraska fraud. We are at this time earnestly eaged of efforts by which we hope to assist in securing Kansas and Nebraska for free institutions. An opportunity is now offered, whereby, with the aid of our follow citizens, a timely and effectual blow may be struck.

We wish, by special Agents and Colporteurs, to scatter breadcast over these Territories such publications and to diffuse such influences as shall, by the help of God, create and sustain a public sentiment of the right character, against the time when States shall then be organized. Unfortunately, all who are removing to these Territories, from the free States even, are not fully instructed, nor so firm in their decision, as to be in no danger of indifference or change. Already voices of warning come to us from THE CORMORDILITAN ART AND LEVEL AND THE CORMORDILITAN ART

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY

ASSOCIATION.

Organized for the Encouragement and General Diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts, on a new and original plan.

THIS new Association is designed to encourage and popularize the fine arts, and disseminate pure and wholesome literature throughout the country. For this purpose, a Gallery of Art is to be permanently founded, which will each year contain a choice and valuable collection of Painting, Statuary, &c.,

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION!

The Association will also publish and issue to ite.

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION!

The Association will also publish, and issue to its members each year, the best Literature of the day, consisting of the most popular monthly magazines, reviews, and pictorial library works.

The officers of the Association for 1854 have the pleasure of announcing that the subscription books for the current year are new open, and that the first annual distribution of Works of Art, contained in the above Gallery, will take place in January next, on which occasion there will be distributed among the members of the Association, free of charge, several hundred superb Works of Art, among which will be the original and world-renowned statue of Hiram Powers,

THE GREEK SLAVE,

THE GREEK SLAVE

THE GREEK SLAVE,
nut street, Cincinnati. By order of the Directors:
CHARLES B. BOYNTON,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Greek SLAVE,
purchased at an expense of over \$5,000! Also, a large and very choice collection of magnificent Oil Paintings, consisting of the best productions of American and Foreign Artists, among which are the works of Sontag, Meeker, Read, Kensett, Griswold, Clough, Frankenstoin, and other eminent American Artists, which, with the constant additions made through an agent in Europe, will render this by far the most complete Gallery of Art in the United States.

THE GREEK SLAVE,
purchased at an expense of over \$5,000! Also, a large and very choice collection of magnificent Oil Paintings, consisting of the best productions of American Artists, which, with the constant additions made through an agent in Europe, will render this by far the most complete Gallery of Art in the United States.

written, explaining the origin of, and elassifying the worms generated in, the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. McLane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally asknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:

New York, October 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was stroubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use McLane's Celebrated Vermifage. I took ene bottle, which brought away about fifty worms. I comment.

purchasing choice Works of Art, which are in turn to be distributed among themselves free of charge;

5. Each member is also directly encouraging and patronising the Arts and Artists of the country, disbursing many thousands of dollars through its segme.

Those who purchase magazines at Bookstores will observe that, by joining this Association, they receive the magazine and free ticket in the annual distribution, all at the same price they now pay for the magazine and the same price they now pay for the magazine alone.

tion, all at the same price they now pay for the magazine alone.

All persons, on becoming members, can have their magazine commence with any month they choose, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first of every month, direct from the New York and Philadelphia Publishers. Back numbers furnished, if desired.

Books open to receive names at the Rastern office, New York, or Western office, Sandusky.

Persons remitting funds for membership should mark letters "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their magazines to commence, and also their post office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

13 Offices of the Association, at the Kniekerbocker Magazine office, 348 Broadway, New York, and at No. 3 Water street, Sandusky, Ohio. Address, (at either office,)

ONE HUNDRED BOLLARS—TO POETS!

THE DIRECTORS of the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association Laters.

ONE HUNDRED BOLLARS—TO POETS!

THE DIRECTORS of the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, lately organized in Sandusky city, thio, for the encouragement and general diffication of Literature and Art, offer a Prize of One Hundred Dollars for the best Ode to Powers's world reacowned Statue of the GREEK SLAVE, which, with many other valuable works of art, are to be distributed among the members of the above Association.

The Odes, which should not exceed fifty lines in length, must be handed in previous to the lat of Ontober, at which time a committee of literary gentlemen of New York, whose names will appear, whil decide upon the merits and award the prize to the successful competitor.

Poets, in sending in their productions, will please give the first stants of their Ode, together with their real name and address, in a separate, sealed envelope. Communications should be addressed, post prid, to C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A., Care Knickerbocker Office, 248 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 24.

NEW VORK LUNG INSTITUTE.

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. WHAT BECOMES OF THE PREE COLORED PEO.

The Southern newspapers, and those of the free States which advocate or apologize for Slavery, have recently circulated a statem from the census, relative to the decline of the ratio of increase of the free colored population. Their object is to point out the advantages of Slavery to the colored race, and to show that in a state of freedom they rapidly decline, and must eventually disappear. The following is a portion of the statement referred to, and is N. E. States - - 20 331 22,634 23,021 correctly taken from the census tables From the Detroit Free Press.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Decline of the Free Colored Population in the United States.—A critical analysis of the census returns, since 1790, furnishes some singular facts in respect to the free colored population of the United States. The general impression is, that this population has increased in a large ratio; whereas the truth is, the ratio of increase has been steadily declining. For example, the rate of increase from 1790 to 1800 was 82.28 per cent.; from 1800 to 1810 it was 72.00 per cent.; from 1810 to 1820 it was 25.25 per cent.; from 1820 to 1830 it was 36.86 per cent.; from 1830 to 1840 it was 20.87 per cent., Mississippi cent; from 1830 to 1840 it was 20 87 per cent, and from 1840 to 1850 it was only 12 47 per

The Free Press remarks upon this statement

6 In connection with the unmistakable fact that the ratio of decennial increase of the free colored population in the United States has declined from 82 28 per cent. between 1790 and 1800, to 12 47 per cent. between 1840 and 1850, it will be observed that, during the same period, the rate of decennial increase of the whites had advanced from 35.68 per cent. to 37 74 per cent.
"In the New England States, the number of

York, their number have absolutely declined about one thousand in ten years. In the middle States, the decline in the ratio of increase die States, the decine in the ratio of increase is especially observable. In the Western States—for a few years past the grand reservoir of negro emigration—an increased ratio is shown; but, even here, the aggregate addition to that portion of the population amounted, in ten years, to but a little over 16,000—a ratio a great way behind the white increase."

The Free Press next institutes a comparison of the relative increase of the free colored population in the free and slave States, with a view to show that that universally prescribed class thrive better in the South than in the North. We will proceed to show that the editor's remarks on this head are wholly groundlessthat they are based on a statement which is stupidly inaccurate, and was compiled with that proclivity to error which is an inherent South States vice among the champions of Slavery. The editor says:

"We annex several tables which we find in the Philadelphia Bulletin, manifestly prepared with much labor and care, exhibiting many

1790 31,008 28,458 59 40 1800 75,010 33 385 108 30 1810 125,244 61,202 186,4 1820 151 969 81,555 233 50 1830 154 228 165 371 319 50	00
1810 125 244 61,202 186,4 1820 151 969 81,555 233 5	
1820 151 969 81,555 233 5	95
01,000	46
1830 154 998 165 271 210 5	24
1000 101 220 100 3/1 319.0	99
1840 187,646 198,657 386 3	03
1850 214,371 220,124 434,4	95

"Thus much of the increase in the free States. In the slave States a different state of things is presented. Here, where we should naturally look for the largest decrease of the 1820 free negro population, there has been and con. 1830 - - - 152.384 e a steady increase; and this, as the 1840 civil and could disabilities and the antagonism of races which is more marked there than at the North. And although each of these States have passed laws forbidding absolutely the inthe refuge of fugitivee, and whose laws are the most indulgent and flattering to the colored "The free negroes are now more numerous

when we think of the opposite institutions and tastes that exist in the two divisions of the Confederacy. It must be referred partly to the more favorable climate of the South and partly to a natural inclination in a portion of the race to submit to the degraded condition of their accestors, rather than undergo the hazthan the Southern, at present, and for twenty vears post. ards so often attendant upon higher civil standng in more northerly States." It is easy to show the gross errors of the

North and South, increased rapidly-in the former section by general acts of emancipation figures upon which these comments are made; by which Slavery was gradually abolishedand their correction will be an all-sufficient rein the latter by voluntary emancipations. The latter have now almost entirely ceased from ply to the comments which accompany them. In fact, the editor has himself furnished the the unfortunate state of feeling which prebest evidence of their falsity in the more elabvails in the Southern States; while the source orate table embraced in his article, entitled of increase from Northern emancipation has " Free colored in each State at different periods." been dried up by the final extinction of Slavery.

We find in it some triffing errors, which we have corrected by a careful comparison with the Census returns. The blunder of the Free Press, or of his authority, the New Orleans Bulletin, consists in carelessly jumbling tho footings of the columns. It is to be observed, by the way, that the error happens to chime in with the object of the writer-a psychological phenomenon which we have often had occasion to witness in the controversial writings of the advocates of Slavery.

We here copy the corrected tables of the

colored population in the several States, and add the footings of the columns together prop-erly, in order to show the numbers at the different periods in the free and slave States. The writer has placed Delaware among the free States, and we have not thought proper to change the arrangement. We have added Texas and California, to make the table com-Colored population in each free State of the

NEW ENGLAND STATES,

N. Hampshire	630	856	970	786
Vermont -	255	557	750	903
Massachu'tts	5.463	6.452	6 737	6,740
Rhode Island	3.469	8 304	3 609	3.554
Connecticut	2,801	5 330	6,453	7,884
Totals	13,156	17.6章	19,488	20,796
este a slive but	anti irra	1830.	1840.	1850.
Maine		1,190	1 355	1,356
N. Hampshire	a distribution	604	537	520
Vermont	******	881	730	718
Massachusette	parg skil	7,048	8 669	9.064
Rhode Island	STATISTICS	3,561	3,238	3 670
Connecticut	bna 30	8,047	8,105	7,693
Totals -	hadita is South	20,331	22,634	23,021
tologo outtour	MIDDL	E STATE	5,	TO SOUTH
int bug spole .	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.
New York -	4,654	10 374	25,333	29 279
New Jersey -	2 762	4 402	7.843	12,460
Pennsylvania	6 537	14 561	22 492	30 202
Delaware	3,899	11.8 268	13,136	12,958
Totals -	17,852	37,605	68,804	84,899
Thrown ber and	DICTORNEY	1830.	1840.	1850.
New York	PAY P	44.870	50.027	49 069
New Jersey	ared to a	18 303	21 044	23 810
Pennsylvania	Transport	37 930	47.854	53 626
Dalamana	413,000	15,855	169.9	18.073
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		20,000	THE PERSON NAMED IN	11 15 20 15

1790 nts contained in the article from the Free ess, and set the facts fairly before the reader, now come to the question at the head of What becomes of the Free Colored People? es, in consequence of emancipations; gradu-y the supply from that source was stopped, I their increase was about equal to that of It has been argued, from this state of things. 116,958 135,844 144,578

pations. In the slave States, the slaveholders ratio of the indexes of the species, they were look upon them with suspicion, and nothing but necessity could induce them to give emperhaps twice told. But, notwithstanding their perhaps twice told. But, notwithstanding their properties of the renowned oral polyment to the despised race. We understand intelligence, industry, and thrift, they are now the same thousand the properties of the species of the population of the United States—pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the population of the United States—pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elequence of the renowned oral pulpits and the sit that within a few years the demand for labor less numerous than they were two thousand has been so great in some sections as to over- years ago. What is the necessary inference from olored population. In the free States, strong have for the most part been absorbed or amalprejudices exist among the white laboring class gamated with the people among whom they against the colored people, and they are often | have sojourned? denied employment on this account. These rapid increase as would otherwise have taken place. But they are insufficient to account for the great falling off in the ratio of increase, and in some of the States the actual diminution of their numbers. This decrease is most conspicuous in the opposite extremes of the Union. that Louisiana is the only Southern State

1830. 1840. 1850. - 116 958 135.844 144 578

91,492 115,373

- - 152,384 187 647 214,092

Colored Population in each of the Southern States at different periods.

ATLANTIC AND SOUTHERN SLAVE STATES.

783 12,766 20,124

27.983 51.923

47 348

19 543

WESTERN SLAVE STATES.

1,050

27,983 51,923 91,492 115,373

- 28 458 52 973 95.129 121 265

1830. 1840.

- - 166,215 198,656 220,104

We will now place the above footings in

juxtaposition under the same headings which

the mis-statement may be rendered palpable:

Free colored in all the States at different periods

Free States. Slave States.

It will be seen that the totals of this table

are nearly identical with those which the Free

Press copies from the Bulletin, while the fig-

ures under the heads of free and slave States

are quite different. It is evident that the discrepancy results from carelesely commingling

the footings of the columns of figures in the

above table, and the result is that the South is

made to appear more favorable to the free colored man than the North, whereas there is no

foundation for such an inference. The reason-

falls to the ground. The fact is, that the

Northern ratio of increase is slightly greater

It will be seen that, in the earlier years of the

Republic, the free colored population, both

The number of slaves liberated by New York

and New Jersey, between 1810 and 1840, was 26,377. Pennsylvania passed a gradual eman-cipation act in 1780, which was further amend-

ed in 1788. All are declared free, at the age

of twenty-eight, who have been born since

1780. Slaveholders were forbidden, under a heavy penalty, to remove their slaves beyond

the limits of the State; and hence it is evident

that the emancipation was slow and gradual.

Similar restrictions were contained in the

emancipation acts of the other States. The fol-

lowing table shows a rapid increase of the free

colored population of Pennsylvania, from 1790 to 1820, by which time the great bulk of the

slaves became free. Since that period, the in-

crease has been slow:

ing of the Free Press on this bead, therefore

475 1 050 3.637 5 892

156,033 183,776 200,058

10.182 14880 20.056

Arkaneas

Arkansas

West'n Slave

Southern States. Wêstern Slave

tion are tinetured with the least grain of hunanity. In Louisiana, free colored persons are allowed to testify in their courts of justice; and the municipal authorities of New Orleans, where they reside for the most part, makes a provision for the education of their children Is it not most singular that under such circum stances they show a declension amounting to nearly one-third of their numbers, while in Virginia, in spite of the most rigorous and inhuman laws, they heve increased eight per In New England and New York, also, the

whose laws affecting this class of the popula-

people of color are regarded with more favor han anywhere else in the Union, and yet they have actually declined in numbers in ten years In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other free States, on the other hand, where they meet with less favor, their numbers are on the in-Those who maintain that Slavery is the only

proper condition of the negro, and who insist that freedom is destructive of his existence, may argue, from the state of facts to which we have called attention, that the cruel persecution in New England and Louisiana is fatal to sands are withdrawn from the proscribed class. the Bulletin uses, in order that the grossness of their existence!

But we will undertake to assign a more ra state of things, and which will explain the reason of the apparent diminution of the free prompted to add, but which we must dispense ance with letters is an engine of vast power colored population. In all the slaveholding States, and in several

of the free, the elective franchise, and other privileges of citizenship, are confined to free in a mixed free population, composed of whites and mulattoes of all shades, viz: Who are white? Superficial thinkers, inexperienced in the practical workings of the black codes, may imagine that no such question could ever arise; but Southern legislators and judges are better informed on this point, as we will proceed to show. We have not had time to make a thorough examination of the Statutes and Reports of all the slave States in reference to this point, but we cannot doubt that in each there or judicial, upon the terms white and mulatto. Cases must needs occasionally present themselves, which give rise to a doubt about the class to which an individual belongs, and Superficial thinkers, inexperienced in the pracnence the necessity for a legal definition. But, n the limited examination which we have been able to give the subject, we have only found such legal definitions in four of the slave States.

They are as follows: "Every person, other than a negro, of whose grandfathers or grandmothers any one is or shall have been a negro, although all his other progenitors, except that descending from the negro, shall have been white persons, shall be who shall have one-fourth part or more of negro blood shall in like manner be deemed negro blood shall in the manner be deemed a mulatto."—Tate's (Virginia) Digest, p. 843.

"All negroes, mulattoes, Indians, and all persons of mixed blood, descended from negro or Indian ancestors to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, whether bond or free, shall be taken and deemed to be incapathly.

free, shall be taken and deemed to be incapable in law to be witnesses in any case whatsoever, except for and against each other."—Clay's (Alabama) Digest, p. 600.

"All free mulattoes, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, shall come within the provisions of this act."—Rev. Statutes of N. Carolina, Vol. 1, p. 589.

"Every person, other than a negro, of whose grandfathers or grandmothers any one is or

"Every person, other than a negro, or whose grandfathers or grandmothers any one is or shall have been a negro, although all his other progenitors, except that descending from the negro, shall have been white persons, shall be deemed a mulatto; and so, every such person who shall have one-fourth part or more of negro blood, shall in like manner be deemed a mulatto."—Statutes of Mississippi, p. 157.

In the case of Virginia, if we mistake not, the definition of a mulatto has been made on the authority of legal decisions. In the other cases, the Legislature has settled the question. We may assume, upon these premises, that the general and common law of the South defines a man of color to be one who has one-fourth or more African blood in him; and that a man of the south defines a legislators, ministers, and other conditions. more African blood in him; and that a man with less than one-fourth of African blood is to be reckoned a white man, and invested with all

What becomes of the Free Colored People?
It cannot be denied that the ratio of their race.

Where two races of men are thrown together the slaves. In the earlier years of the Reblic it was greater than that of any other recessarily follow that a commingling will necessarily follows the lesser when in fact it is not withstanding the local laws discourage the teaching of slaves the knowledge of letters, yet there are many owners when in fact it is not withstanding the local laws discourage the teaching of slaves the knowledge of letters, yet there are many owners who is not into the control of t or in greatly different proportions, it must recessarily follow that a commingling will seem to destroy the lesser, when in fact it is only absorbed. The compound race will exhibit the characteristics of the predominant element, while the less numerous race will seem to disappear. It is on this principle that the Anglo-Saxon race has absorbed, first the Danes, and then the Normans, notwithstanding the former. Moorish blood is largely infused into the veins of the Spaniards and Portuguese, traces of which are still observable, but not in the plantations generally, especially those to the protocolombiant of the control of the most ample endowments for the auditional terms. The Jows have in all ages been a peculiar people, bound together by a feeling of nationality, of religious conviction, and other large towns, and on the plantations generally, especially those of the protocolombiant in the work of the most ample endowments for the audition destroy the predominant in good the most ample endowments for the audition destroy the predominant in the work of the negroes expressly. Our numerous readers of the four leading bodies—Methodists to relevating the new that these means are vigorously employed the most ample endowned by enlightened Protestants, there are provided the most ample endowned to first the audition and spiritual pride and intolerance, which has a spiritual pride and intolerance, which has here had a parallel in the history of mankind. They have always been as remarkable for their fand the love of money, as for the tenacity when we first saw New Orleans in 1836.

When we first saw New Orleans in 1836.

"When we first saw New Orleans in 1836." whites. At length it fell below, not only element, while the less numerous race will whites, but the slaves; and now it is little seem to disappear. It is on this principle that to then one-third the ratio of the other the Anglo-Saxon race has absorbed, first the friends of Slavery, and the example of the Do-troit Free Press shows that Northern men are in some instances disposed to give it counte-nance. We dissent entirely from this gloomy philosophy, and proceed to set forth reasons for They have always been as remarkable for thrift and the love of money, as for the tenacity with which they have held to their religion. 174
also propose to answer the question with which our article is headed, by pointing out the whereabouts of the missing free colored people.

In the first place, if it were true that the tyranny of law and custom in this country has a solution with which they have held to their religion. They have undergone great persecutions in former ages, and hundreds of thousands of them have been swept from the earth by the tyranny of law and custom in this country has a solution with which they have held to their religion. When we first saw New Orleans, in 1836, there was, as far as we know, only one place of worship for the blacks. It was in the little frame chapel, belonging to the Methodist Epistopal Church, on the lower side of Gravier

tells us. We have witnessed some interesting scenes in that house.

We have called attention to these historical merous will seem wholly to disappear, and the compound will of necessity carry the predominant characteristics of the more numerous race. The admixture of the whites and blacks in this country forms no exception to the rule. The first result of commingling European and Af-New England and New York show an actual rican blood shows clearly-defined traces of the falling off. The Middle, Western, and South- latter. The second, in which the white and ern States except Louisiana exhibit more or half-breed come together, leaves fainter traces less gain. The latter, however, shows the re- of the African; while in the third, when the markable and sudden falling off, in the last ten | whole blood of white is mixed with the mulatyears, of thirty-one per cent.! Up to 1840, the to, having only one-fourth African in it, the ree colored population of Louisiana had grown issue will scarcely be distinguishable from that rapidly, showing a decennial increase of from of white persons, and will have but one-eighth thirty-eight to sixty per cent. The sudden de- of African blood. Such persons, when free, clension is the more remarkable from the fact | have only to change their residence and name, to be recognised as white; and we have shown, above, that the laws of the slaveholding States regard them as such. In the free States, where no legal necessity exists for deficing the difference between white and colored, there is still less impediment to the ascent of the inferior race in the social scale.

Every Southern man's experience will furnish him with examples in illustration of the principles here laid down.

We have called attention to the fact, that in New England, New York, and Louisiana, where the free colored people find most favor, they are on the decline; while in other sections less humane and just to them, they are multiplying. It is quite clear to us that these facts are dependent upon each other. Where there is a spirit of kindness and humanity to the people of color, and yet with a superincumbent weight of prejudice resting upon them, there will be a disposition to release individuals from the weight of it. Social ties often become stronger than the prejudices of race, and respectable men, with scarcely a trace of the African in them, will cease to be regarded as

It is to be observed, also, that the takers and proceription to which the free people of the census would naturally omit, from kindcolor are subject in the Middle and Southern ness, or favor, or inadvertence, to place many States, are the cause of their increase, while men on the colored list, particularly in the the humanity with which they are regarded more Northern States; and in this way thou-We have already extended this article to unwonted limits, and feel admonished of the tional and probable cause for this anomalous propriety of bringing it to a close. We have, nevertheless, other observations, which we are with for the present.

PROGRESS OF LIBERAL OPINIONS IN THE

tal, moral, and spiritual improvement of our colored people. Many of them are taught and from year to year. We can point to many estimable ladies and gentlemen, who could well afford to spend the present hot season at the North, or in Europe, or on the Lake shores, as thousands do, but who prefer to improve their North, or in Europe, or on the Lake shores, as thousands do, but who prefer to improve their summers, and especially their Sundays, in doing good at home. In this class—a clars by no means small—those who dovote their efforts to the point of inducing our colored population to attend on public worship and to receive biblical instruction, are worthy of special notice. We have said much, at different times, in regard to public recitations in our numerous educational institutions; but in none of them have we experienced a pure delight than when we have seen scores of negro children, neatly, and cometimes tastefully, clad—their bright eyes and ebony faces presenting a marked contrast—all, as with one voice, responding, in loud and almost boisterous mirth, to the instructions of their teacher.

"Much of what is learned—by the adult negroes, as well as the children—is in 'immortal verse.' The deepest lessons of practical theelogy are sometimes epitomized, as all reading people know, in a stanza or couplet, or even in a mere line, from such Christian poets as a Hebber, a Weeley, a Watts, a Doddfidge, a six of the society of those warm attachments with an every family in the same of six and salve. The educated slave not only loves the first time of six and an almost obstaction in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and lope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union. How the union of them after the past two pears that the contrast of the relative strength of the relative strength of the scales.

More Home Testamony.

Phillabelphia, March 1, 1853.

Dear Six: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bittons." They have entirely free from pain and ache of any lind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhealtatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully, Davis R. Dear Six

verse.' The despest lessons of practical theology are sometimes epitomized, as all reading people know, in a stanza or couplet, or even in a mere line, from such Christian poets as a Heber, a Wesley, a Watts, a Doddridge, a Steele, a Montgomery, or a Cowper. Indeed, the vocal music of the negro churches and Sunday schools is their chief attraction; and the different productions have a servant.

On the other hand, what repugnance do we adapted their measures to this peculiar feature of the African intellect, as to blend instruction

legislators, ministers, and other good citizens, for the Liberia Republic, confident that Providence will in due season prepare the way for a more general exodus in that direction than

tended to impoverish and depress the free col- not account for the fact that they have not street, a short distance below the site of the tended to impoverish and depress the free colored people, the fact is by no means attributable to the race, but to the tyranny. They are not only prescribed by law, North and South, but the weight of prejudice against them more imperiously than law has assigned them an inferior station, and denied them the privilege of pursuing the most honorable occupations. In the slave States, the slaveholders ratio of the increase of the time of their dispersion to the present day, they would now far outnumber the whole population of the world; or if they had increased during the last two centuries in the ordinary ratio of the increase of mankind. If they had so much as doubled once in a century, from the time of their dispersion to the present day, they would now far outnumber the whole population of the world; or if they had increased during the last two centuries in the ordinary ratio of the increase of mankind. If they had so much as doubled once in a century, their children. Now, there are numerous congregations exclusively of blacks, in different parts of the city. That on St. Paul street, where our worthy friend the editor of the Vevo Orleans Christian Advocate regularly officiates, is known in our annals as Uncle Tom's Church. The place is yet pointed out, just in front of the pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva sused to sit, and weep under the elegouence of the renowned ora-

"Not far from the new canal, in the rear o come prejudice, and there has been a consequent improvement in the condition of the free in spite of their pride of race and religion, they church. A gray-haired, venerable colored minimum latter from the new canal, in the fear of the read of the years. He informs us that his membership eight hundred. In the rear of the fourth di trict there is a large colored church, of the Methodist order, we believe, which was built depressing circumstances doubtless have oper-facts, to show that where races of men are ated injuriously upon them, and prevented as mingled in different proportions, the less nuthe basement a large Sunday school, both for adults and children, every Sunday afternoon; and, after a half hour spent in instruction, there is regular public worship and preaching. Besides this, it has been the custom of the older rise prayer meeting in the basement, especially during the summer."—N. O. Creole.

We find the following on the same subject in the South Carolinian. It will be seen with regret that the editor disapproves the proposition to give literary instruction to slaves: TEACHING SLAVES.

In a notice of the meeting of the Bible Society in Abbeville, the Independent Press has the following comments on an address delivered on the occasion. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that we differ entirely from the speaker. "The address of R. A. Fair, Esq, was an

able one. He boldly took the position that it is the duty of slaveholders to place the Bible in the hand of their slaves, and have them taught to read it. This proposition formed the basis of his discourse. The common opinion, that ignorance on the part of the slave is necessary to the perpetuation of his bondage and the pre-vention of insubordination, he opposed, by maintaining that the Bible sanctions Slavery teaches the relative duties of master and slave; that Heaven itself instituted the system; and that intelligence, so far as ability to read the Scriptures is concerned, is not incompatible with the perpetuation of the system; on the contrary, would sestain and strengthen it. He examined the objection, that if slaves were taught to read the Scriptures, they would read other books and papers, and hence be more subject to the influence of rebellious instigators. To this he replied, if there is any real danger from this source, let masters guard their libraries, as they do other property, from the pur

loining of slaves.
"But, lest we do Mr. Fair injustice by an attempted synopsis of his address, we desist. If the premises from which he argued be correct, clusions would appear just. If Slavery be a Heaven-instituted system, it would seem that the light of Heaven, however effulgent its beams, could never undo its own work. If a sufficient amount of religion can be so incorporated into this learning and into the heart as to give them the proper direction-in a word, if reading slaves can be made truly pious slaves, then there is little doubt that such a system there is a question whether, if the door be thus opened by a knowledge of letters, evil might not rush into the heart, to the exclusion of good. Human nature is difficult of subjection, even to divine power and influence. An a quaint-Those who object to the education of slaves,

on the ground that their enlightenment will tend to create insubordination, consult rather It is with great pleasure that we record evi- their vague apprehensions, than the facts of wholesale and retail, at New York pric tendency of public opinion in the Southern Southern man, if insurrections have not arisen free. est, that a church for colored people in New plantation slaves. This we know was the case

the class to which an individual belongs, and the efforts made in New Orleans for the menrally conclude that a general combination with Dr. C. M. Jackson at the German Medicine Ster 120 Archivect, Philadelphia. their fellow-sufferers on the adjacent estates orally to repeat passages of Scripture, hymne, and catechisms; and these instructions are carried on systematically, from week to week, lands and houses among themselves. But the more intelligent colored residents of towns, as well as domestic servants generally, who, by daily conversation with white men, acquire

which offend the eye, so much as the coarse, unmeaning features, which have never been lighted up by a ray of intelligence, but rather deformed by the indulgence of none but gross

We will not say that education has no ter dency to bring about emancipation; but it will do so legitimately, by awakening stronger sympathies between master and slave, and by appealing to all the juster and nobler sentiments in the whites as well as the colored race. apprehension of insurrection is felt by the South. Is not this a most interesting fact, and should it not convince Southern men that they their slaves, or from the "bugbear of North-

BOOK AGENTS WANTED. To circulate in every county in the Union some most rapid selling, popular, and beautifully illustrated subscription books. A small cash capital required. Apply to HENRY HOWE, 111 Main street Cincinnati, Onio.

MY Rotary Planing Machine has just been decided not to infringe the Woodworth Machine, by the Supreme Court of the United States, and I am now prepared to sell rights to use in all parts of the United States. This Machine gives universal satisfaction. It obtained a Medal both in New York and Boston, over the Woodworth Machine, after a trial of three weeks,

THE PIANO AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT OF No. 333 Broadway, New York.

THE best and most improved Pianos and Melo-deons in the world. T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's A doons in the world. T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Fair Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, and with iron frames and circular scales. The merits of these instruments are too well known to need further commendation. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, an elegant instrument for small rooms. Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, of the old established firm of Hallet & Co. Mr. W. being sole agent for all the above Pianos, he can offer them lower than any other house in the United States. Horace Waters's Pianos, manufactured expressly for him, having great power of tone and elasticity of touch. Pianos of other make. In a word, 333 Broadway is one of the largest depots for Pianos in the world, affording an opportunity for selections not to be had anywhere else on the American continent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Price from \$60 to \$175.

MELODEONS. MELODEONS.
Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ Melo

Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ Melodeons, with two banks of keys—a sweet and powerful instrument. Prices from \$75 to \$200.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's well-known and justly-cel-chrated Melodeons. Prices from \$60 to \$150.

[F] The above makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. [I] Melodeons of other makes, of all styles and prices.

Martin's unrivalled Guitars, from \$25 to \$60. Flutenss, from \$5 to \$25. Accordeons, from \$2 to \$20. Violins, from \$3 to \$25. Flutes, from \$6 to \$40. Brass instruments, and others, of all kinds.

Dealers supplied with the above Pianos and Melodeons at factory prices.

Dealers supplied with the above Pianos and Melodeons at factory prices.

MUSIC.

This list comprises the products of the great masters of both the American and European continents, and is receiving constant additions by an extensive publication of the choice and popular pieces of the day. Dealers in Music, Teachers of Seminaries and Academies, wishing to purchase any music published in the United States, or make arrangements for continued supplies of Mr. Waters's new issues, will find it greatly to their interest to call or forward their orders. Music sent to any part of the United States, postage free.

May 22.

Z. C. ROBBINS,

Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents,

Washington, D. C.,

VILL make Examinations at the Patent Office,

The make Examinations at the Patent Office, prepare Drawings and Specifications, and presecute Applications for Patents, both in the United States and foreign countries.

Applications for patents which have been rejected at the Patent Office, he will, when required, argue before the Commissioner of Patents, or before the Appellate Court; in which line of practice he has been successful in procuring a great number of very valuable patents.

been successful in produring a great number of very valuable patents.

He will prepare new specifications and claims for the re-issue of patents previously granted on imperfect descriptions and claims.

Applications for extensions of patents, either at the Patent Office, or before Congress, he will also vigorusly prosecute.

Also, superintend the taking of testimony to be

Asso, superintend the taking of testimony to be used in condicting applications before the Patent Office, or to be read in court.

In all cases of litigation on the subject of patents, he will propare the cases for the legal profession, explain the scientific and mechanical principles involved, and the application of the law thereto.

He will lead rive only intons and delice acts the release

ed, and the application of the law thereto.

He will also give opinions and advice as to the value and validity of patents, and may be consulted in cases of infringements of patents, and all other matters pertaining to the patent laws and practice in the United States and Europe.

Also, prepare caveats, assignments, and all other papers required for securing or transferring patent property. roperty.

Having been ten years in the constant practice of

having open ten years in the constant practice of his profession in this city, and having free access to the models and records in the Patent Office, as well as to its library, and the "Congressional Library," he flatters himself that he can in all cases give perfect satisfaction to those who may place business in his hands.

March 29—eow PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

Powlers, Wells, & Co., Phrenologists and Publishers, 231 Arch street, below Seventh, Phil-adelphia, furnish all works on Phrenology, Physiol-ogy, Water Cure, Magnetism, and Phonography, dences like the following, of the liberalizing tendency of public opinion in the Southern man, if insurrections have not arisen fee.

Southern man, if insurrections have not arisen fee.

sional examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions of character, day and evening. Cabinet fee.

May 22-1y States. It will be observed, with much inter- almost invariably among the most ignorant Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or

Their power over the above diseases is not ex-celled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed. These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby pos

the master is proud of the attachment of such a servant.

On the other hand, what repugnance do we not all feel, in spite of the most humane dispositions, for stolid ignorance and brutality. We turn away in disgust from the face in which we read no trace of thought or sentiment, however much it should awaken our pity. It is not the black skin, and the woolly hair, which offend the average manufactured in the server of the server of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digostive organs. They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant. Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apotheoaries and dealers throughout the United States.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.

April 1—3taw

HIGH SCHOOL.

DISBEE'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,
will commence its second year on Monday, September 4. The year will close on the 3d of July,
1855, and be divided into four quarters, of eleven
weeks each, except the last, which will not embrace
cloven full weeks. There are accommodations for Poughkeepsie, July 24, 1854. LARD OIL, STAR AND ADAMANTINE CAN-

NO. 1 Extra Lard Oil, well altered and free from galatine, manufactured for fine machinery, woollens, and solar lamps.

Star and Adamatine Candles, full weight and prime DROPSY, CANCER, TETTER, FISTULA,

A ND Diseases of the Genital Organs, removed A an incredibly short time. Invalids afflicted with above complaints can be successfully treated No. 86 Broadway, between Second and Third streseast side. Office hours from ten to twelve o'clock Drs. WHITTEMORE and STOCKWELL, Dec. 22.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testif in this city and surrounding country. Read! GII-MAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Biack or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which
will compare with it. We would advise all who have
gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—Boston Post.
Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

THE CITIZEN'S MANUAL.

THE CITIZEN'S MANUAL.

THIS is the title of a work prepared by ALONZO D. FERREN, and soon to be issued from the press. It will contain about 140 pages of highly interesting and important matter, relating to the question of American Slavery.

This is a work which should be in the possession of every American citizen, as it contains facts and arguments relating to Slavery with which every man should be familiar, especially at this particular time, when the aggressions of the Slave Power upon the Federal Government renders it necessary for everyman to take a stand for Freedom or against it. The book is both interesting and useful. As a book for reference alone, it is worth twice its cost.

On receipt of the price, (25 cents,) a copy will be sent to any address, post paid.

The Orders should be sent in immediately.

Address, post paid,

Clarkson, New York.

N. B. Newspapers publishing the above, together with this notice, and calling attention to it, and sending a copy of their paper, marked, to Alonso D. Ferren, will receive, free of postage, ten copies of the Manual.

No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass. MPORTER of French and German Toy Watches; Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of Jewelry; also, Wholesale Dealer in Vegetable Ivory Goods, Sewing ilk, &c. All orders promptly attended to.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants
No. 77 Exchange Place, Baltimore,
KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, which they offer on the most favorable
terms.

Baltimore, Jan. 15. R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D. SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30

THE next term of this Institution will open on the thirty-first day of August, 1854, and continue wenty weeks. Instruction, by Recitations, Lectures, and Practi-al Exercises, according to the nature of the study, l be given in— Astronomy, by Messrs. Bond.

Astronomy, by Messis.

Botany, by Professor Gray.

Chemistry, Analytical and Practical, by Professor Horsford.

Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by Profesor Wyman.

Engineering, by Professor Eustis.

Mathematics, by Professor Pierce.

Mineralogy, by Professor Cooke.

Physics, by Professor Lovering.

Zoology and Geology, by Professor Agassis.

For further information concerning the school, ap-

For further information concerning the school, ap-ication may be made to Prof E. N. HORSFORD, ean of the Faculty. July 31. Cambridge, Mass., July, 1854.

A CHARMING BOOK.

Lately published, in one beautifully-ornamented wolume, 4to, Stories for Alice. By a Mother with four exquisite designs printed in three tints. Cloth, 75 cents; or richly colored, \$1; and with gilt sides and edges, \$1.25.

This new book for children is written by a lady, daughter of one of our most enterprising and prominent merchants, who has long been known as a writer of very attractive powers by a large circle of friends in this city, amongst whom her poems have circulated in manuscript. A titheir urgent request, she has given them to the public in this beautiful volume, and we feel sure every young person into whose hands it may fell will be as delighted and charmed as the many who have attracted within the forded to children, no parent should longer let them be without it. orded to children, no parent should longer set them be without it.

Lately published — Little Susy's Six Birthdays; flower of the Family; Week's Delight; Mary and flower of the He Island; Leila at Home; Leila n England; The Wind Spirit and the Rain Goddess;

egends of Brittany; and many other new books for hildren, at HAZARD'S, Feb. 27. 178 Chestnut st., opposite Masonic Hall. HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE, AND FANCY

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

J. & C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale DealJ. ers in Housekeeping Hardware and Fancy Goods, 601 Broadway, New York Cutlery, Silver, and Plated Ware, Japannery, German Silver and Britannia Ware, Composition, Enamelled and Iron Hollow Ware, Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods, Bathing Apparatus, Tin, Wood. and Willow Ware, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c. Our stock has for years past been equal to and now surpasses in variety and extent any similar establishment in the country, and will be sold at prices defying competition. ing competition.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is invited to our stock of Goods and Prices before buy

ing. J. & C. BERRIAN, March 13—1y 601 Broadway, New York. CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-MENT.

THE above Establishment is now commencing it

THE above Establishment is now commencing uses verth session.

The number of patients treated at the Establishment has been on the increase from year to year, for the past six years, until the last season, when the demands of the public far exceeded our power to accommodate them. The increasing rapidity and proportion of cures, from year to year, induces the subscriber to believe that his enlarged experience and experiencies for treatment sive facilities to the invaopportunities for treatment give facilities to the inva-tid rarely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a suc-cess and rapidity of cure believed to be surpassed by none. [May 22.] T. T. SEELYE, M. D.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

AVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good reasons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick-blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand, with search as the contract of the past here no hand, with search as the contract of the past here is an entered to the proveness of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand, with search as the contract of the past here is a search as the contract of the past here is an entered to the proveness of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand, with search as the contract of t

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Cemmissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have

the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now prepared to furnish the machines, and to sell State, county and shop rights.

[] All orders must state the diameter of the millistones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The price of the machine, with thirty tools, is \$125.

Address

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missourt.

St. Louis, Missourt, April 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is

ing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Milstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 9—1y

Silas R. Dulin.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS,

THE subscriber manufactures almost all kinds of apparatus, and will always be happy to correspond with such as may need anything in that line. Having been for years a practical teacher of these sciences, he has unusual advantages in knowing the actual wants of teachers. Price catalogues sent, gratis, on application. Goods shipped to all parts of the United States and Cauadas.

He refers, by permission, to Professor J. Foster, of Union College, N. Y.; Rt. Rev. A. Potter, Bishop of Penn.

June 29—26t

Poughkeepsie, New York. WM. B. JARVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Madison, Wisconsin.

COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to such claims as are marked "Gone West," &c., against persons residing in any of the Western States. Address as above, post paid.

BARD & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD PENS, of every
description, respectfully call the attention of the
public and Pen Dealers to their recently patented
"ANGULAR NIB" Gold Pens. These pens are preounced by competent judges to be sur ther now extant. For sale at the i ortheast corner of Market and Third s

CROCKER, MCKUNE, & RCBINSON,
A TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Office Nos. 24 and 25 in Read & Co.'s Post Office application Seasonmento. CHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the State Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Ohio, and in the Supreme Cour-of the United States at Washington.

"Rternal Vigilance is the price of Laberty." PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE CITIZEN, A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

PHE undersigned proposes to publish at the sear A government of Fennsylvania, an Independent Da mooratic weekly newspaper under the above title; and, in announcing this purpose, we deem it proper to refer briefly to a few of the general principles which a the Beripture teaches that "God created man in his own image," and that all men are consequently teaches that the Declaration of Independence recommendations.

own image," and that all men are consequently breit.

ren. The Declaration of Independence recognise
this trath when it declares that "all men are created
equal, and that they are endowed by their Create
with certain inalienable rights, among which are life
liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We believe in the Constitution of the United States,
which declares its purpose to be "to form a more per
fect union, establish justice, insure domestic trangil
lity, promote the general welfare, and secure the linsings of liberty," and hold that all its provising
should be construed in accordance with this genen
purpose.

This was the position and autoress of the state of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction.

The was the position and autoress of the construction of the constructi

urpose.
This was the position and purpose of the sajetel he Revolution, and we, their descendants, should or to secure the blessings of individual liberty

national liberty.

We believe in Democracy—a government by i People and for the People—in the Democracy off thought, free speech, free conscience, free labor, a free men—in the Democracy which loathed prion, and which does not bend its back to sustain interests of a Cling however rowerful. interests of a Class, however powerful or imposing numbers or position. A Demogracy which does it which despites the People, undertates their integence, disregards their opinions, and abuse their dience, we look upon as a protence and a sham man is to be considered merely as a stall fed am to be satisfied when filled with creature comfort, if will free citizens and free laborers be looked upon a prisance and an incumbrance but comfort. print cannot live in the atmosphere of Harrithat the politicians of Pennsylvania have so deled her public sentiment as to crush out all regulation. Humanity and the Rights of Man claimed in the Declaration of Independ do not believe this. Every friend of fre mocracy has a personal interest in the the Commonwealth, and we trust every on a large and handsome sheet, at Two Do year, payable invariably in advance. The will be sent for \$5; 5 copies for \$8; and for \$15. No paper will be sent unless the no companies the order. Address

MRS. H. B. STOWE'S NEW WORK. SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS A Book of Travels.

A Book of Travels.

BY Mrs. H. BEECHER STOWE, Author of Un
Tom's Cabin. Comprised in two volumes, di
decimo. Illustrated with nearly one hundred h
finished wood engravings, from designes by hillin finished wood engravings, from designes by Billinga.

The public, who have been wearied with the pensal of counciless books of travel, taking the same beaten paths, will be surprised at the freshness and absorbing interest with which this gifted author has invested the subject. From the voyage to the return, the reader follows her guidance with unquestioning delight.

The Copies sent per mail, post paid, on receipt of two dollars.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,

July 24—2aw4w

Publishers, Boston.

Important Work for the Present Time! HISTORY OF CUBA: ITS PAST AND PRESENT HISTORY OF CUBA: ITS PAST AND PRESEN.
BY MATURIN M. BALLOU.
CIVING a Political, Historical, and Statistical section of the Island, from its first discovery to the present day. To be comprised in one volume, duodecimo. Finely illustrated with engraving, from original drawings taken on the Island. In depicting the manners, customs, peculiarities, producta, and local characteristics of the Island of Cuba, the author has been guided by percondobservation, aided by copious notes taken on the spot, and among the people he describes.

The work is fresh in its character, and brings the history of the Island up to the present hour, showing

tatistical record of its staple productions, and a his-bry of its slave trade and slave population. Mr. Ballou was for some time a resident of Cuba, and has been a careful student in the history of the Island.—Sat. Eve. Gazette.

We know of no one more capable of furnishing a

Ballou Boston Post.

Mr. Ballou spent several months upon the Islam and, with his habits of study and reflection, must have obtained copious materials, which he is well qualified convert into an interesting and valuable werk-

will be issued in a few days.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,

July 24—2aw3w

Publishers, Boston. KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

In PRESS, the History and Geography of the Taritories of Kansas and Nebraska, with an account of the Native Tribes, and the emigration now in progress thither, with a Map. Prepared with the assistance of the officers of the Emigrant Aid Society, from unpublished documents, and from the traves of the French voyagers, Lewis and Clarke, Pike, Long, Bonneville, Fremont, Emory, Abort, Stevens, and others. BY EDWARD E. HALE.

BY EDWARD E. HALE.

To be comprised in one volume, duodecime, and published under the sanction of the Emigrant Aid Society.

The work will be issued in August. Price, in muslin, 75 cents; in paper covers, 56 cents.

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,

Publishers, Boston. CALVERLEY & HOLMES.

MANUFACTURERS and Importers of Britannia Ware, Tea and Communion Sets, Ice Pitchen, dc., No. 109 Race or Sassafras street, above Third, opposite the White Swan, Philadelpnia. Dec. 1—6u AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION. TO CURE A COLD. WITH HEADACHE AND A SORENESS OF THE BODY, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night. FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning. noon, and evening, according to directions on pottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. No

going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken aleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remody.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many fan and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly oured, by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they can be cured. BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and up

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken is season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and soon upon the transport of Cherry Pectoral. WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and some cured, by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serion consequences, while their neighbors, without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from

LIVER COMPLAINTS, by this remedy—so many that there can be acquestion of its healing nower of

that there can be no question of its healing power of these diseases. It should be persoveringly take, until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symp-toms cease.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stage, it should be taken under the advice of a good Physif possible, and in every onse with a careful regather printed directions on the bottle. If judici

if possible, and in every case with a careful regard the printed derections on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meanine, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease.

FOR SETTLED CONSUMPTION, in its worstorm, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in does adapted to what the patient requires and can beat. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently cares those who are considered past all cure. There are many thousands, scattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

This remarks is offered to the community with the ent health to the Cherry Pectoral.

Tills remedy is offered to the community with the

confidence we feel in an article which selden fails to calize the happiest effects that can be desired. So vide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost overy section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its uso. When once tried, is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer healtate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable af colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest modicine that can be ob-tained. No family should be without it, and those

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemiat, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and by all Druggists and Dealors in Medicine everywhere.

Aug. 1—Sm

Hark! hear ye The battle-fi High o'er the f Fierce as the c Harsh as the b There, where t O'er conquered Loud shouts

WASHI

TRIUMPHAL

Seventh street, opp.
Single copy Three copies Five copies Daily National .
Payment in adva
Rates of Adverts
insertion, five cents
Money to be forw
amounts may be redeposite. When mo
Boston, New York,
preferred. New En
than New York 5
Western potes.

Fresh peals from From orushed Shrill as the S He drenched Hark! hear ye The battle-f

The reckless m Striking the so The victor clai The British Lie Sits snarling

Fierce cagle cy While o'er his The Austrian Columbia's bir Grasps eithe

Then whets he

But list again And want, and From India's Kossuth, in so While tears un

Sad as the stra That sighed And, oh! from Whence widos Sad sorrow lift Humanity,

Through Kosciu

In every bree No! By the h By the uncon

A better day

It must not a

LEON A ROMANCE By the author of The Embassy, How Destin The new ruler trait, when a don duoed Monsieur

Prince rose, and meet the priest, v as the former ap indicated sorrow eyes lowered.
"Well?" asket a reply to some i licans have full "We shall see and casting the r The Church l

"Ine Church io
ed the Abbe, in hi
"Indeed!" ejac
"It is a compac
"To a certain
formed your part
even. On my sid
secure to the Chu have discharged o "I do not com the Abbe. "To munificent, and to must be crushed. exile, must be re this must be done "And should i Prince. "The Church v pardon—I would ed the Abbe, app der he had commi ed on the Prince,

the portrait over t "It is my desi responded the Pri means, and resol into execution.
Cardinal."—the sthe title—"to a n
The humility
shocked, on hear
for the color cam
stood a moment i presently recover verting to the Pri "It is impossis "The Emperor that word out of have the will, Mo

country will say
cans of France a
The National As
and you will exp
betraying republ
"I have thou

The expedition w
"It is a bold as
remarked the p